

**RECORDS IN THE  
BRITISH PUBLIC RECORDS OFFICE  
RELATING TO SOUTH CAROLINA**

**VOL. 34  
1774**

**MICROFILMED ·  
BY  
· WM. L. McDOWELL**



Vol 32

1774

B P R O B Journals vol 82

Monday 21<sup>st</sup> Oct<sup>th</sup> 1774

At a meeting of His Majestys Commissioners for Trade and Plantations  
Present

M<sup>r</sup> Jenyns M<sup>r</sup> Goscayne M<sup>r</sup> Keene

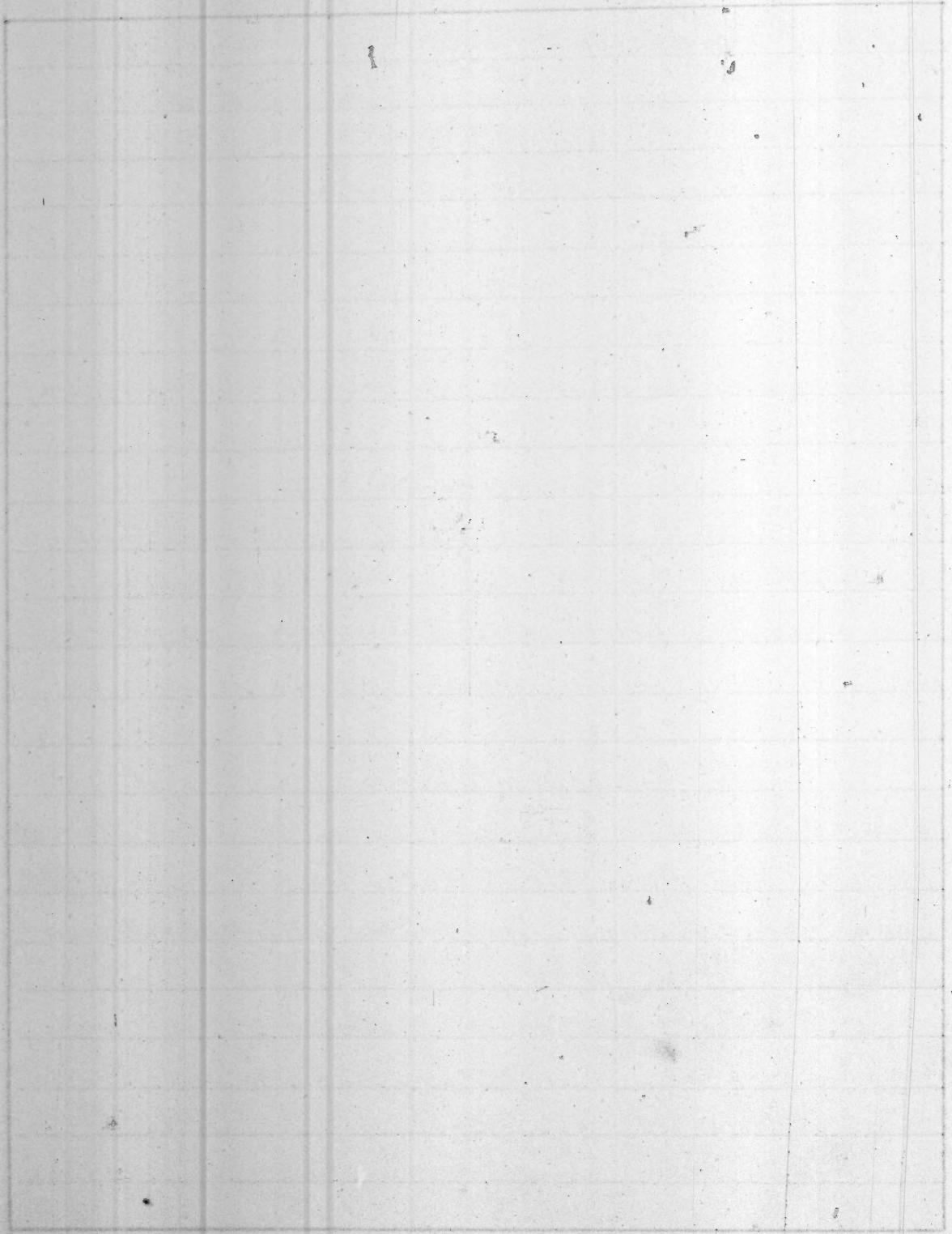
Sc Carolina A representation to His Majesty was signed recommending  
that Thomas Irving Esq<sup>r</sup> may be appointed of the Council of South Carolina

Thursday 16<sup>th</sup> June 1774

Sc Carolina Their Lordships took into consideration Drafts of General  
Instructions and of those for the execution of the Laws of Trade prepared  
for Lord William Campbell Governor of South Carolina and his Lordship  
attending the Board had some conversation with him thereupon

Monday 20<sup>th</sup> June 1774

Sc Carolina Drafts of General Instructions and of those for the execution of  
the Laws of Trade prepared for Lord William Campbell Governor of South  
Carolina were approved and a representation to His Majesty thereupon  
was signed



13. P.R.C. America & Indies. South Carolina Vol. 229

No. 9.

Whitehall 8<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>ry</sup> 1774

Lient Gen<sup>t</sup> Bull.

Dear,

I have received your Dispatches  
of the 18<sup>th</sup> & 19<sup>th</sup> of Sept<sup>r</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> of October  
last numbered 60, 61 & 62 and have laid them  
before the King.

I flatter myself that you will give  
me full credit for the assurance of my sincere  
Wishes that the Points in Dispute respecting  
the Govt of the Province of South Carolina &  
which have been agitated with so much  
warmth and for such a length of time, might  
have subsided, and I was not without hope  
that some mode might have been fallen upon  
for the restoration of the Public Tran-  
quility, without prejudice either to the King's  
Rights or the just claims of the People.  
But I am sorry to say that what has  
lately passed, in consequence of the Proceed-  
ings of the Council, in the commitment of  
William Powell the Printer, shew a spirit

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of Unanimity that leaves little room to expect  
a return of that mutual confidence that is  
essential to the Peace and Welfare of Govern-  
ment.

What is stated both on the one side and  
the other in the Papers which have been trans-  
mitted to me, involve Questions of a very par-  
ticular nature, and I have, in consequence of  
the Kings command, transmitted those Papers  
to the Privy Council, together with the Petition  
of the Agent, Copy of which I inclose for  
your information.

The usual Receiver at this season of  
the year has hitherto delayed the Progress  
of that business but you may be assured it  
will not be neglected, and I shall hope to  
be able to send you His Majestys determina-  
tion by the next Packet.

I am &c.  
Dartmouth.

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B. P. B. C. South Carolina Vol. 29. p. 496.

To the Clerk of the Council in waiting

Tandy. 12<sup>th</sup> 1774.

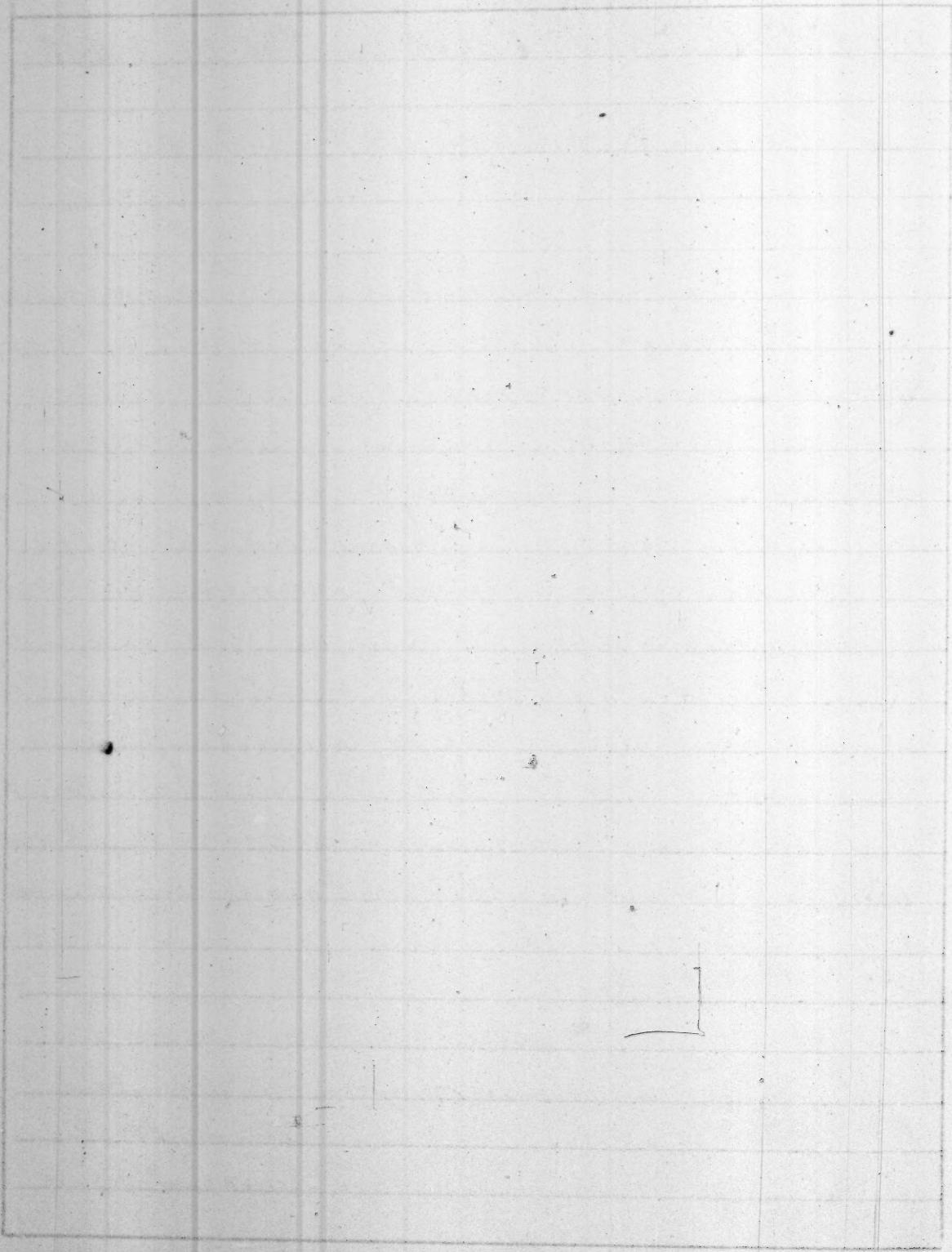
Sir,

The Earl of Dartmouth having acquainted the Lords Commiss<sup>r</sup> for Trade and Plantations that Petitions of the Council of His Majestys province of South Carolina respecting some proceedings of the House of Assembly where which they conceive injurious to the Rights and Constitution of that Board is now under the consideration of His Majesty in Privy Council. I am directed by their Lordships to transmit to you the inclosed Extracts of the Journals of the Commons House of Assembly of South Carolina containing their Proceedings in the case, to which the Petitions of the Council refer.

Tandy

Sir

Your most obedt humble  
Servt  
T. Donnall



B.P.R.O. Linn. and W. Indies &c Carolina Vol. 229  
No. 10.

Whitehall February 5<sup>th</sup> 1770

Lieut Gen<sup>t</sup> Bull

Sir,

A few days ago I received your letter of the 24<sup>th</sup> December and immediately laid it before the King.

What passed at Charles Town in consequence of the arrival of Capt Blurling, altho' not equal in criminality to the Proceedings in other Colonies, can yet be considered in no other light than that of a most unwarrantable Insult to the authority of this Kingdom. The steps you took to protect the property of the East India Company upon the seizure made by the Collector of the Customs are very much approved by the King, and as I immediately communicated your account of the transaction to the Lords of the Treasury, I make no doubt their Officer will receive by this Conveyance proper directions in consequence thereof.

The Opposition that has been made in several Colonies to the Importation of

Tea

scar by the East India Company and the evidences  
which have been used to prevent the landing  
of it, are circumstances of a very serious nature  
and it is the King's firm resolution upon  
the unanimous advice of his confidential ser-  
vants, to pursue such measures as shall be  
effectual for securing the Dependence of the  
Colonies upon this Kingdom.

Yam 4<sup>th</sup> Dartmouth

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B P N O America & h Indies. N Carolina Vol 229

N<sup>o</sup> 64.

Charleston Oct<sup>r</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> 1772

My Lord,

I have been in daily expectation of receiving the honour of your Lordship's commands by the Packet which sailed the middle of November, as their Passage outward bound is generally seven or eight weeks, and who does not yet despair if therefore take the opportunity by one of our Merchantmen to lay before your Lordship the present state of our Affairs.

As I perceive Sir James Blight Governor of Georgia and Mr Stuart his Majestys Superintendant for Indian Affairs have given your Lordship a particular account of the murders committed by some Creek Indians last month in Georgia, the consternation of the frontier settlers thereupon, and the precipitate desertion of their habitations, I shall only mention that by my latest information, the Georgians have recovered their spirits, and begun to return to their homes, some few wheresof were burnt by the Indians, I shall now acquaint your Lordship

Lordship with the measures I am taking to prevent the like destruction in the Western Frontier of this Province in case of any new alarm. I have reinforced the Garrison at Fort Charlotte, and ordered in a store of provisions sufficient to feed for a few days any persons who shall be fortunate enough to escape the merciless surprizes of the Indians. I encourage the building Stockade Posts in New Bordeaux, and other most convenient places, and Secuts, draughted from the Militia, are moving along the banks of Yamaska River and the Cherokee boundary line, I have sent up and ordered Powder and Ball to be distributed among the poorest of the Irish, French, Germans, and other newcomers who are not able to purchase it. These measures being taken before any alarm, when people feel themselves unprepared and exposed to the ravages of even small parties of a lurking Enemy, which is too apt to strike them with a panic, will I hope keep up the spirits of our frontiers and engage them to stand their ground with confidence and resolution, and give some check to the Enemy.

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As the Upper Creek Indians living on the Mobile River who compose the bulk of that Nation, deserve these outrages which are committed by the Conocetas, a Nation of the lower Creeks, situated on Flint River, it is probable satisfaction for the English murdered, may be given by the Nation, or if refused, be taken by us without war, and a general War be prevented.

Sir James Wright has called upon me for assistance and I shall urge the Assembly, which is prorogued to the first of next month, to enable me to aid him in his operations to obtain satisfaction. Also, I fear, of the apprehension of a general War with the Indians should by that appear much lessened. The unhappy obstacles which have for some time past stood to our Public business may prevent their doing anything unless in their own way, which it is not in my power to control with.

The beginning of last month Mr Justice Murray died and a few days after I returned to the Council to fill up the vacancy. They were of opinion that as it was the intention of His Majesty's Ministers, if possible, to fill the Bench with men

men bid to the Law, and as none of the Profession  
here would accept it, and quit his practice which  
was more lucrative than the Judges salary,  
that it should remain vacant till filled up  
from England. But it was represented that it was  
necessary there should be one Judge in Town,  
when four were gone the Circuits, which took  
each near forty days twice a year, that there  
might be no delay of justice in Town in their  
absence. This was admitted and after sometime  
spent in looking round in vain for a Person  
whose education and situation might support  
the dignity and discharge the duty of the Office.  
William Henry Drayton, a Member of His Majesty's  
Council, in this difficulty, from a principle  
of public spirit, offered his service, thinking it  
no disgrace to himself tho' educated at Oxford,  
to be succeeded by a Gentleman who had  
made the Law his particular study, and that  
he should in the mean time endeavour to  
get information of the duty of that Office.  
Mr Drayton's offer was accepted and he was ap-  
pointed accordingly.

At the unfortunate request of Mons<sup>t</sup> le  
St Pierre

Mr Pierre, who is one of the settlers at New Bern  
dearly, and has the cultivation of vines much  
at heart, I take the liberty to enclose his Petition  
to his Majesty, which your Lordship will  
please to submit to the Royal Council, when it shall  
appear proper to your Lordship.

I have the honour to be with the greatest  
respect My Lord

Your Lordships

Most obedient and

Most humble servant

Hm Bull

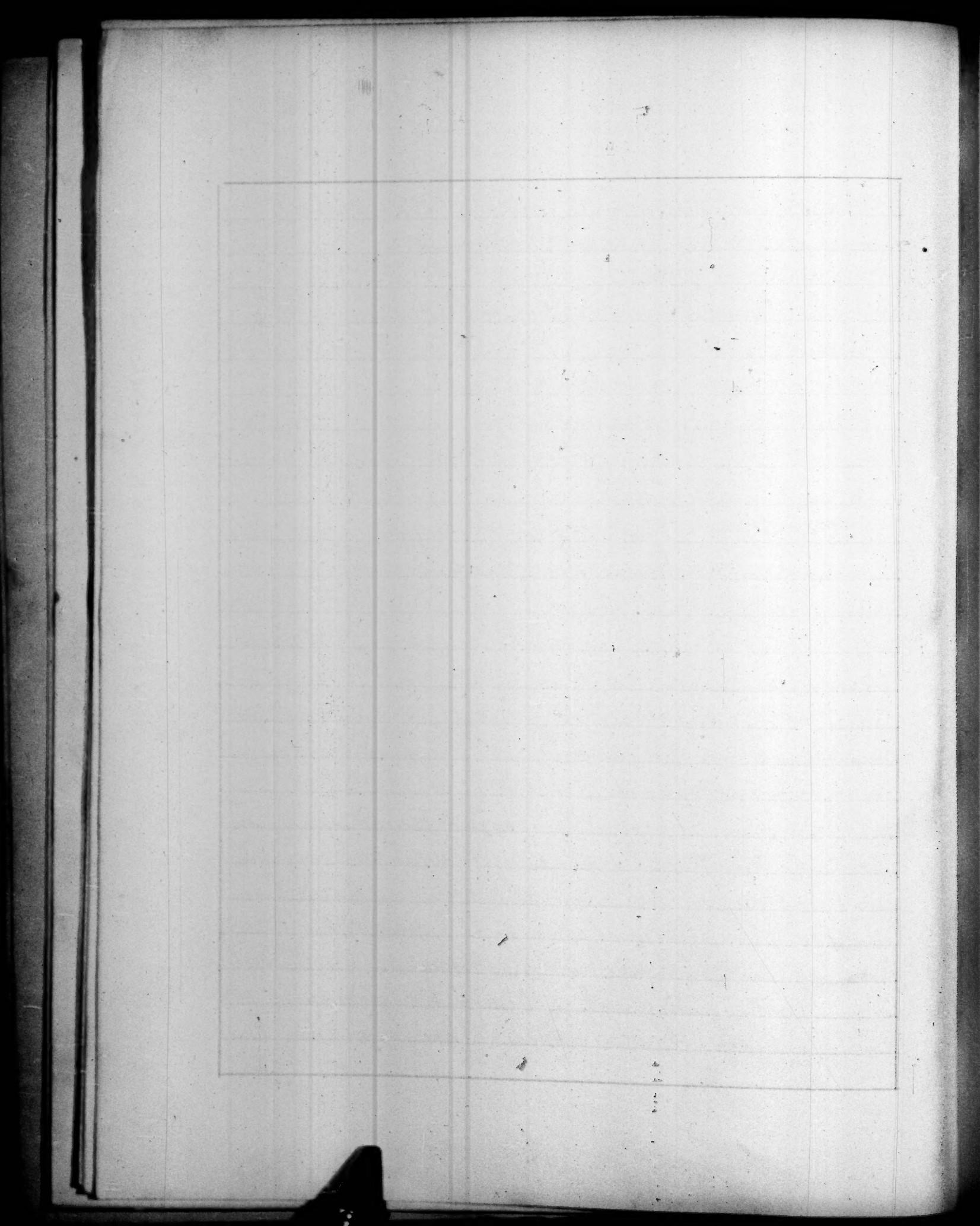
To

The right honourable  
the Earl of Dartmouth  
his Majestys Principal  
Secretary of State for America  
at

Whitehall

(Entered)

Received 2<sup>nd</sup> April.



BPA C Am: & W Indies N Carolina Vol 229  
In Lieut Govt Bills of n<sup>o</sup> 3 Oct 24 1770

To the King's most excellent Majesty  
The Petition of Lewis du Meur Esq; Paire d'ap<sup>r</sup>

Most humbly sheweth

That your Majesty was graciously pleased, by your royal order in Council, dated the 28<sup>th</sup> day of February in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty two, to command the Governor of your Province of South Carolina to cause a grant to be passed to your Petitioner, under the Seal of the said Province, for five thousand acres of Land, in one contiguous tract, in such part of the said Province as he should choose.

That your Petitioner, soon afterwards returned to this Province, in hopes of procuring in one Body, five thousand acres of Land, proper for the culture of rice, but that your Petitioner after the most diligent search, hath not been able to find such a quantity of vacant Land, fit for that purpose, in any one tract.

That

that your Petitioner hath found several small  
Parcels, but not adjoining to each other, suitable  
for vineyards, but the Governor being restrained  
by your Majestys said Order, from granting to  
your Petitioner more than one Tract of Land,  
your Petitioner hath been hitherto, thereby pre-  
vented from carrying into execution his Plan  
for raising vines here, which can only be effected  
by several grants of Land, fit for that Purpose  
in such Quantities as they may be found.

that your Petitioner hath seen a considerable  
extence in importing vines from Europe, hath a  
vineyard in a very thriving condition at New Berdeau,  
in this Province, & daily expects many more vines from  
abroad, being determined to spare no expence in his Power  
to bring his scheme to perfection, in which he has no  
doubt of succeeding. Your Pet<sup>t</sup> presuming most humbly  
to rely on your Maj<sup>ty</sup> gracious assistance, by grants of Land  
May it therefore please your Maj<sup>ty</sup> to take the Premises  
into your Royal Consideration, & to give orders to the Gov<sup>r</sup>  
of your said Province to grant to your Pet<sup>t</sup> 5000 acres  
of Land in such Tracts or Parcels as your Pet<sup>t</sup>  
shall cause to be surveyed.

And your Pet<sup>t</sup> as in duty bound will ever most humbly pray  
L Duncain de St Pierre.

B.P.R.B. South Carolina. Vol. 29. 497.

To Her Majestys most Excellent Majesty  
Whitehall. July 21<sup>st</sup>

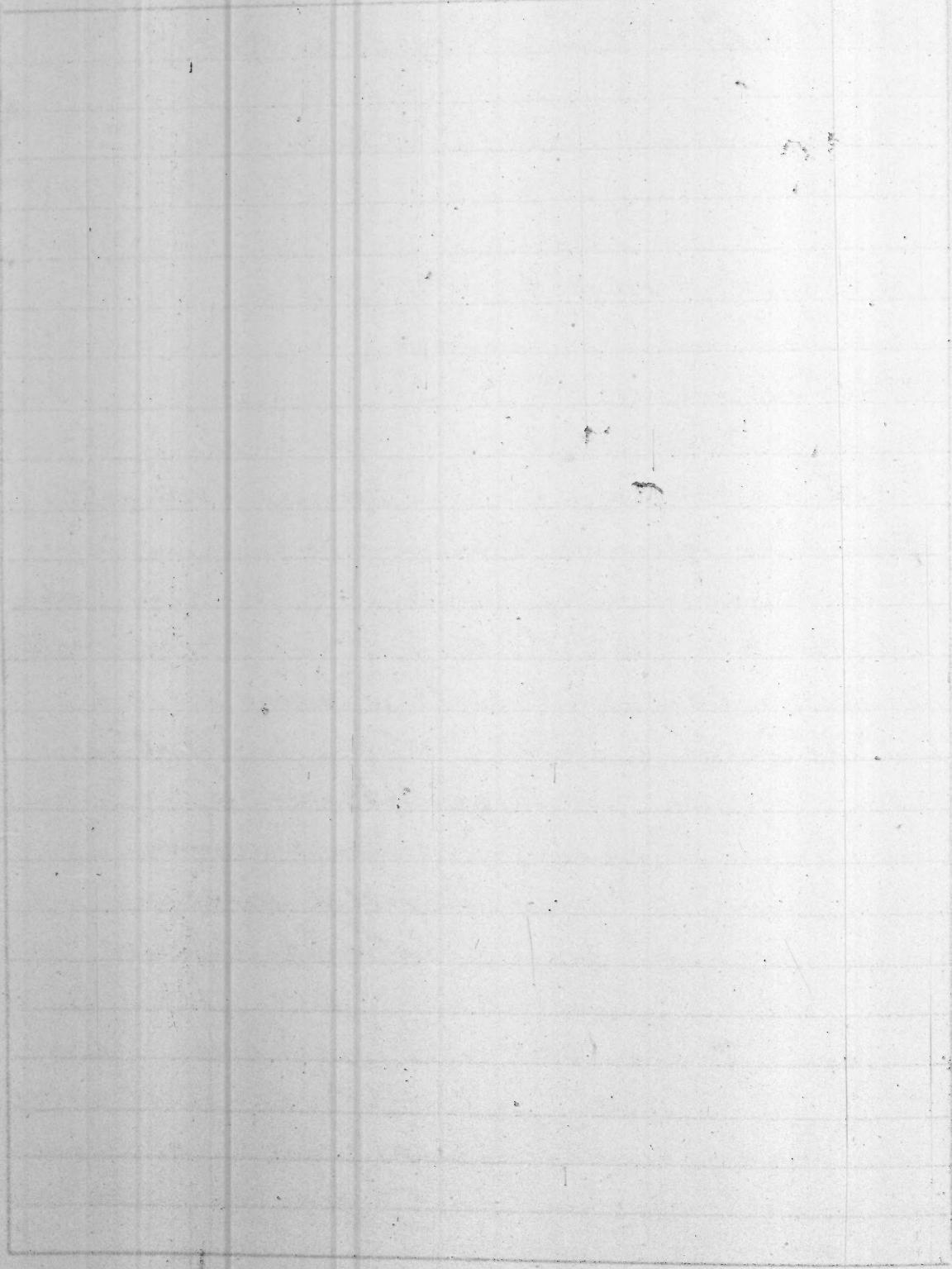
1774.

May it please your Majestys

There being several vacancies in your Majestys Council of the Province of South Carolina, we humbly beg leave to propose that Thomas Young Hope who has been recommended to us as a person every way qualified to serve your Majestys in that Station, may be appointed of your Majestys said council.

Which is most humbly submitted

(Signed)  
John Temple  
Bamber Gascoyne  
Whitshed Keene



B.R.R.O. Am. & N. Indies. S<sup>t</sup> Carolina. Vol. 229  
N<sup>o</sup>. 65.

Charleston March 10<sup>th</sup> 1774.

My Lord,

I have received the honour of your Lordships Despatch No<sup>o</sup> 9 with your Lordships circular letter of December 1<sup>st</sup> and his Majestys additional Instruction to Lord William Campbell of the 22<sup>d</sup> of November last, and a copy of Mr Garth's Petition to the King in consequence of directions from the Assembly of this Province.

If your Lordships wishes and wisdom prevailed, I am sensible we should have been happy now in the restoration of unanimity and mutual confidence in the Legislature of this Province, the Kings rights recognized and the just claims of the People confirmed, and we should enjoy the natural consequences thereof, many advantages in our interior police of which we now see and lament the want. That this desirable end might be attained has always been my sincere wish and my earnest endeavour, but I confess seldom my expectation, for my Lord, the Assembly fix upon the two grand Points

Points as sine quibus non. That the Public shall pay the £1500 Sterling advanced by the late Treasurer or Moller out of the Public Treasury by the order of the Assembly to Mr Wilkes; and that they will not submit to pass Money Bills framed according to the Royal Instruction of the 14<sup>th</sup> April 1770. They have tried various modes of carrying the former by enclosing it in aggregate Articles in the Day Bill, which have been discovered and rejected by the Council, but if they should succeed in this Point by the Inattention of the Council, they loudly declare against the inserting the clauses required by the Instruction to guard against their drafting money out of the Treasury by their Order alone, to which clause they make a fallacious objection, which however captivates the democratical mind, by representing it as a breach of their Privilege of the sole framing of money bills, which they say these clauses dictate. And without these clauses the Governor is by the Instruction restrained from giving his Assent. This Perfidiance they have been encouraged to continue in from private letters from England, even down to

To this day, flattering themselves with hopes that the Instruction will be revoked if it is possible when these hopes are absolutely cut off, they may, tho' even then with reluctance and a struggle, adopt the declaratory Act, which only can render unnecessary the insertion of the Clause in every Money Bill, the repetition of this humiliating Act in every Bill would be some what galling, and might often give opportunity to artful men, by reciting claims, to create a difference between the House, and distract Public Business to serve private purposes. I am persuaded many Members wish the dispute had never arose on either point, but, as is too frequently the humour of popular Assemblies, when an Act has been done or Resolution taken with precipitate warmth in pursuit of some favourite object, they think themselves engaged in honour to support it and obstinately adhere to it, tho' the impropriety thereof appears obvious to their cooler consideration.

We are now in the course of the eighth year since any provision has been made for

the established and contingent charges of Government, to the Governor, to the Secretary, Clerk & the Council and Assembly to the Sheriff for the subsistence of Procurors and all Tryals and execution of Negroes, and many other creditors of the Public of interest amount but of greater consequence perhaps to them as poorer and necessitous men.

I have transmitted to your Lordship a Gazette containing my Speech and the Address at the opening of this Session. I hope that printed by Simmes, who is the conduit Pipe of Political matters on one side, as your Lordship will discern by the summons to liberty-tree, & the conclusion of the Article upon the stupendous improvement of this growing Town, and also what spirit is attempted to be kept alive and inflamed thereby.

The Committee are not disposed to contribute any assistance for the defence of Georgia, as it is expected that will be obtained from the King's Troops in the two Floridas, but they vote Provision for three Companies of Rangers to cover our frontiers, and that

a bill be brought in for that purpose. As it is  
not doubted but the Bill will be framed in the  
usual way, regardless of the Royal Instruction  
it will be without effect.

I have not received any accounts of  
Mischief being done by the Indians since the  
23<sup>rd</sup> of January, nor indeed of any advances  
by the Creek Nation towards making a proper  
satisfaction for what has been done.

I have the honour to be with the greatest respect

My Lord

Your Lordship's

Most obedient and

Most humble servant

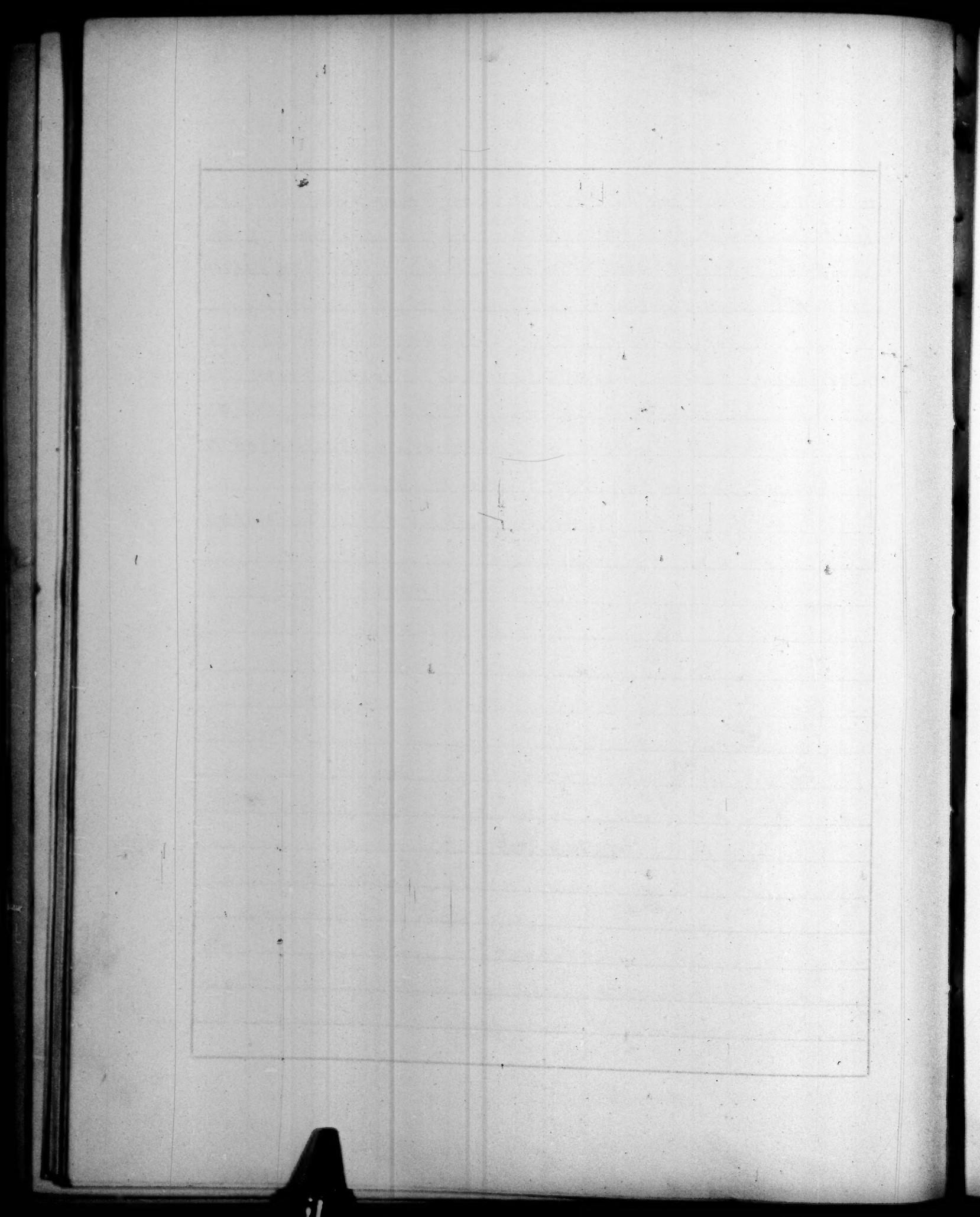
John Bull

To the right honourable  
the Earl of Dartmouth his  
Majesty's principal Secretary  
of State for America at

Whitehall

(Endorsed)

Received 15<sup>th</sup> April



B P R O America & Indies. Vol 229

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Numt. 1991. The

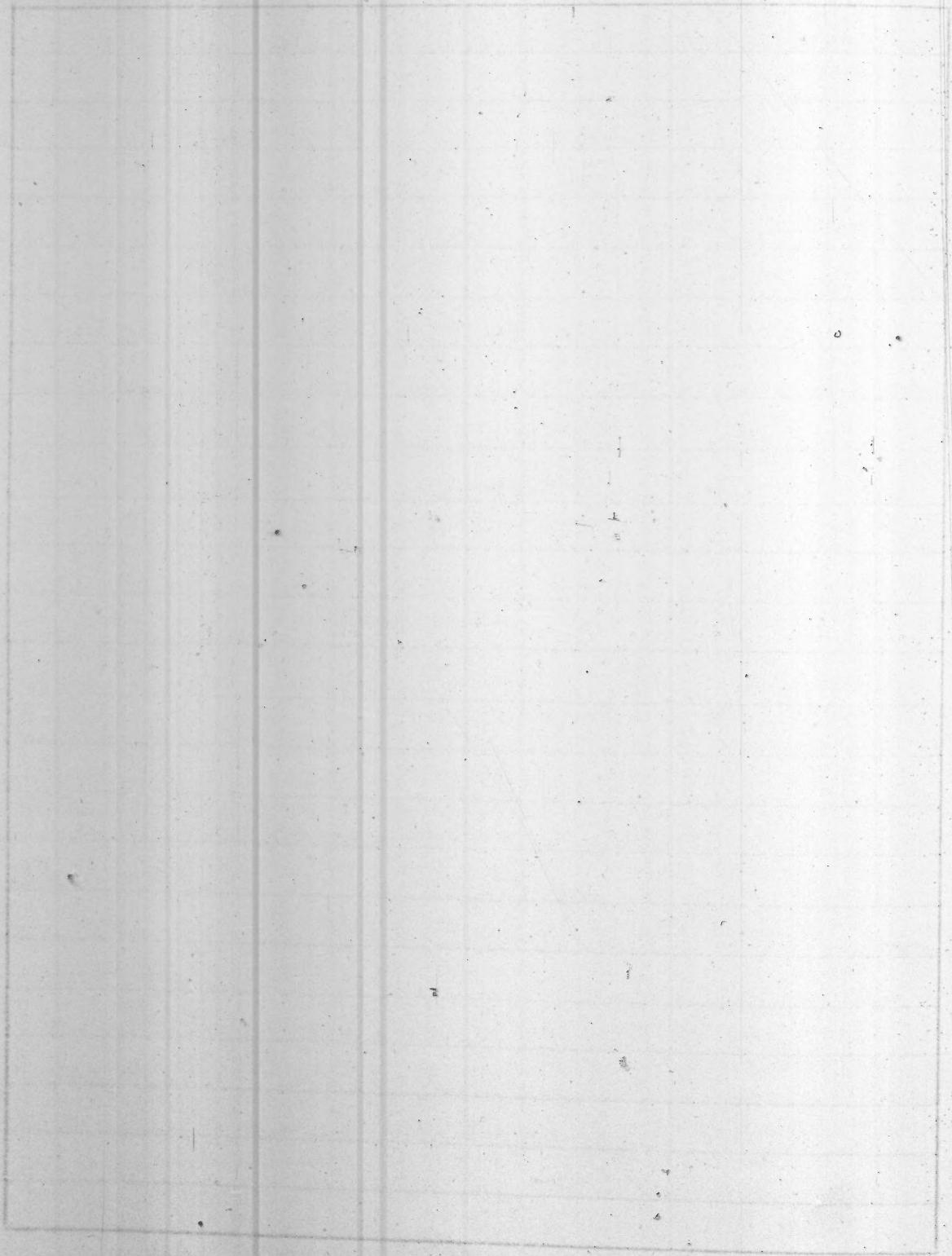
South Carolina Gazette

Pro Patria, Pro Lege, Pro Rege

Monday

March 7. 1774.

Charleston: Printed by Peter Timothy, Printer to  
the Honourable the Common House of Assembly, at  
his Office on the Bay, near the Exchange



B.P.R.O. America & N. Indies Sc. Cardena Vol 229.

N<sup>o</sup> 66.

Charleston March 24<sup>th</sup> 1774

My Lord,

According to my expectation, the Assembly brought in a Bill to provide for the pay of three Troops of Rangers of 50 men each for the defence of our Frontier, framed in such manner that the Council could not argue able to the Royal Instruction pass, but rejected it two days ago. I should not be surprised if the Assembly should address me with a complaint against the Council for intercepting the Grants they would make to the King, & charge upon the Council all the ill consequences that must flow from not providing for our defence, in which invidious light such acts of the Council are placed in the eye of the Govt

I beg leave to inform your Lordship of a new expedient contrived by the Assembly with regard to the £1000 Sterling, and transmit to your Lordship a copy of the report (agreed to by the House) of a Committee upon a message from me, with a copy of a letter to me from Sir

Sir Egerton Leigh his Majesty's Attorney General who according to a Resolution of the Assembly was directed to sue the securities of the Bonds given by the late Treasurer Mottey representing that the penalties of all the Bonds amounted only to £49,100 currency when the money due from Mr Mottey's Estate to the Public amounted to £61,474. 19.5 By this report the Assembly propose carrying their Point, in making the Public Treasury pay the £10500 equal to £1500 sterling without inverting that exceptionable sum in any Money Bill. But by advice of his Majesty's Council to whom I communicated this report, I have given directions to the Attorney General to sue Mr Mottey's Executors for all the Monies due from his Estate to the Public. The Public Treasurer inform me that Mottey's Executors have lately paid in £2000 currency of the debts due, which on the 10<sup>th</sup> instant left only a balance of £48974: 19.5 somewhat less than the securities, of the £10500, is allowed to be deducted. The defeating this favourite and berner effort will most probably occasion a dispute between the Assembly and me. Very flattering and sanguine expectations are

are entertained on this side of the Atlantic that  
Lord William Campbell is to enter upon his  
Administration with happy auspices, and bring  
the olive branch, which is to remove all peal-  
cuses and discontents by a reconciliation, suspen-  
sion or omission of the Royal Instruction of  
1770.

I have no certain Intelligence relative to  
our Indian Affairs since my last to your  
Lordship, tho' I am apprehensive we shall soon  
hear of some mischief, as the Treas. encumbered with  
external leases, will soon give opportunity for  
their ambuscading War, and the demand for  
suitable satisfaction, will not, I am confident,  
be complied with, probably refused with insi-  
lence as there is no appearance of preparing  
for War on our side which might have  
awed them, while on the other hand our in-  
activity will not only encourage the treas.  
in their refusal and their renewal of incursion  
but may invite many young Cherokees to  
join them in a War where they will expect to  
share plunder without resistance, and acquire  
Indian glory without danger.

Yours

The Council having taken offence at some expressions in, as well as the measure of Mr Garth's Petition to the King in obedience to the direction of the Assembly came to some resolutions relative thereto which they have published, and I transmit to your Lordship. This may be attended with some embarrassing consequences, as the Council talk of refusing their concurrence to a provision for his salary and expences at some future day when inserted in a Tax Bill.

I have the honour to be with the greatest respect, My Lord

Yours Lordships  
Most obedient and  
Most humble servant  
W<sup>m</sup> Bull.

Sc

the right honorable  
the Earl of Dartmouth his  
Majestys Principal Secretary  
of State for America at

Whitehall

Received 29<sup>th</sup> April.

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B. P. H. C. America and West Indies Vol 229  
In Lieut Govt Bull 24<sup>th</sup> March 1774.

South Carolina

In the Commons House of Assembly

the 10<sup>th</sup> day of March 1774.

Report of the Committee, appointed to take into consideration the several matters recommended by the Lieut-Governor in his Honour's speech to the General Assembly on the 1<sup>st</sup> instant, and to report their Opinion what may be necessary to be done thereupon.

Considered by the House this day and agreed to

That they have seriously considered the Matters committed to them, carefully examined every Paper laid before them, and procure every farther Intelligence they could from his Maj<sup>t</sup>s Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and think it by no means necessary at present that this Province should take any part in the dispute between the Province of Georgia and the Creek Indians, especially as when the Governor is more fully informed of the Grounds of the present

present disturbances between them, of the course the Creek Nation shall take in consequence thereof, and of the support the Southern Provinces shall receive from his Majesty's Forces, said to be kept up for the security and defence of his American Subjects, His Honour may make such requisition as he thinks proper, and the House will always pay that respect thereto, which is due from loyal and affectionate subjects.

For the protection of our own frontiers, the Committee recommend, in compliance with his Honour's requisition, that, a Bill be immediately brought in, for raising and supporting three Companies of Rangers, each consisting of seventy five men (one commissioned Officer included) under the command of a Major Commandant (who shall have no Company) one Captain, one first and one second Lieutenant, two Sergeants, two Corporals, and one Drummer to each Company, to be subject to the same discipline, and the like regulations, as his Majesty's regular Troops are subject unto, and that the said Rangers be stationed in the most fit and proper places on the

on the frontiers, to prevent incursions of the Indians, to quiet the apprehensions of the inhabitants, and thereby prevent their quitting their Settlements.

A true Copy from the Journals  
Tho: Harr, jun: Clerk

11<sup>th</sup> March 1774  
In the Commons House of Assembly

The Committee appointed on the Lieutenant Governor's Message of the 3<sup>d</sup> instant, with the copy of a letter from Sir Egerton Leigh, his Majesty's Attorney General, in relation to some difficulty which had occurred to him in carrying into execution his Honor's orders in consequence of the Resolution of the House of the 10<sup>th</sup> September last.

Report

That they are of opinion, there is no difficulty in framing a Writ that will agree

agree literally with every particular Bond given by the late Treasurer for the due execution of his Office, and as it appears to your Committee that the sum of £ 48, 97<sup>4</sup>. 19<sup>5</sup> and no more (which is under the penalty of the said Bonds) is now really due from the said Treasurer's Executrix to the Publick, suffering them to have credit for £ 1000, advanced by Mr Motte on the 8<sup>th</sup> of December 1769 upon the order of the Commons House of Assembly and their resolution to reimburse it, which the House is in honor bound to do.

Your Committee therefore recommend to the House to adhere to their said Resolution of the 10<sup>th</sup> of September last, that the Attorney General be desired to sue the said Executrix in one action on the said Bonds.

The  
 South-Carolina and American  
 General Gazette  
*Nihil sublato purum in verba Magisterii. Hor.*  
 Vol. XVII. From Friday March 11. to Friday March 18. 1774  
 Num. 808.

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B P R O America & West Indies Vol 229.

No 11

Whitehall 4<sup>th</sup> May 1770

Lient Govt Bull

Sir,

I enclose & send you copies of several papers which have, by the King's command, been put into my hands by Baron Aloensleben, the Hanoverian Minister resident here containing the deduction and evidence of a claim to certain Lands and Inheritances in South Carolina, late the possession & property of Hector Beringer de Beauvau Collector of the Customs in that province, and by him devised to his Nephew, Hector Beringer Baron de Beauvau a resident in the territory belonging to the Margrave of Anspach, who in a letter to the King recommends the case to his Majesty's consideration and requests his Majesty's interposition to obtain justice to be done to the Baron de Beauvau.

You will observe that the Baron states very fully the difficulties and delays he has met with in the prosecution of his claim

claim and in the recovery of his just Rights; it  
is therefore his Majestys command that you  
immediately inform yourself of all the proceed-  
ings in this Case and report to me for his  
Majestys Information a full & late thereof,  
giving in the meantime every aid and assist-  
ance in your power to the Agent of the Baron  
de Beauvoir, and taking every necessary and  
proper step that may have the effect to  
remove the delays and obstructions he com-  
plains of, so that justice may have its due  
course in the most speedy and effectual  
manner.

I am &c<sup>a</sup>

Bartmouth.

(Endorsed)  
Drat'd to Lieut Genl Bull  
25 May 1774.

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B.P.R.O America & W Indies Vol 229.

My Lord,

Dans la ci-jointe Lettre du Marq-  
grace d'Anspac, ce Prince s'intéresse auprès  
du Roi, notre très gracieux Maître, en faveur  
d'un nommé de Berenger de Beauvain,  
établi actuellement dans les Etats de  
S.A. & à l'effet, de lui procurer la jouissance  
d'un héritage, que lui est échue à Charleville  
dans la Cartline meridionale.

Cette affaire étant étrangère à mon  
Ministère, Sa Majesté m'a commandé, de re-  
mettre cette lettre, avec les pièces annexées à  
votre Excellence, et c'est en obéissant à cet  
ordre que j'ai en même tems l'honneur  
de l'avertir que Sa Majesté répond au Mar-  
grace, que quoique cette affaire soit une pure  
affaire de justice, dans laquelle les lois  
doivent avoir leur cours, elle a pourtant  
en considération de l'intervention de son  
Alt. Ser. bien volontiers pris la resolution de la  
remettre à son Secrétaire d'Etat pour les Affaires  
de l'Amérique, et qu'autant qu'il pourrait  
dépendre

dépendre de votre Excellence, que prompte justice  
soit rendue au supplicant. Elle ne manquerait  
point de s'y employer.

je prie votre Excellence d'agréer les sen-  
timens de la considération distinguée avec les-  
quels j'ai l'honneur d'être

My Lord

De votre Excellence  
Le très humble et très  
obéissant & croitour  
Alvensleben

Londres  
le 30<sup>e</sup> Mar

1774.

B P R O America & West Indies Feb 229.

N<sup>o</sup> 12.

Whitchall a<sup>t</sup> May 1774

Lient Gov<sup>t</sup> Bull

Sir,

I have received your Despatches  
numbered 64, 65 & 66, and one of the 17<sup>th</sup> of Feb<sup>r</sup> 74  
without a Number, and have laid them before  
the King.

The Account you give of the Times, as  
well as of the present temper of the Assembly,  
leaves me but little room to hope that the  
Public Tranquility can be restored, and the  
different Branches of the Legislature resume  
their good humour and activity, so long as the  
present subject of dispute continues, thro' the  
obstinacy of the Assembly, upon the ground of  
a claim on their part that must be inadmis-  
sible. The King's Governor never must con-  
sent to any Act by which the money sent  
over by the Assembly to the Society of the Bill  
of Rights shall be replaced in the Treasurers  
Hands out of any Revenue granted to the Govr<sup>n</sup>  
nor to any other Act for replacing in his  
Hands.

stand any Public Money whatever issued by  
the Authority of the Lower House of Assembly  
alone.

This point properly secured I may perhaps  
be of opinion that the other restrictions in-  
serted in the additional Instruction may be  
omitted.

There was but too much reason to ap-  
prehend that the Outrages committed by the  
Creeks upon the frontiers of Georgia would  
spread a general Alarm throughout that and  
the neighbouring Colonies, and I find by late  
letters from Sir James Wright that the In-  
habitants of Georgia are still under great  
terror. As what has happened however, does  
not appear by Sir James Wright's Dispatches  
to be justified by the Nation in general, and  
as Governor Tonyn in a letter of the 7<sup>th</sup> of March  
expressly says they disavow it, I am inclined  
to hope that this act of violence on the part  
of a few hunderd young Warriors of that  
Nation will have no further ill consequences.

I am &c

Dartmouth.

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B.P.R.O. America & N. Africa Vol. 229.

Charles Town April 26<sup>th</sup> 1772

My Lord,

By his Majesty's Packet Eagle,  
it was this day honoured with your Lordship's  
circular letter of the 2<sup>d</sup> March, notifying  
that her Majesty was safely delivered of a  
Prince, and that her Majesty and the young  
Prince were both well. I beg leave to join my  
humble voice of congratulation with the whole  
Nation on this increase of the Royal Family,  
and that her Majesty and the young Prince  
are well.

I have the honour to be with the greatest  
respect My Lord

Your Lordship's

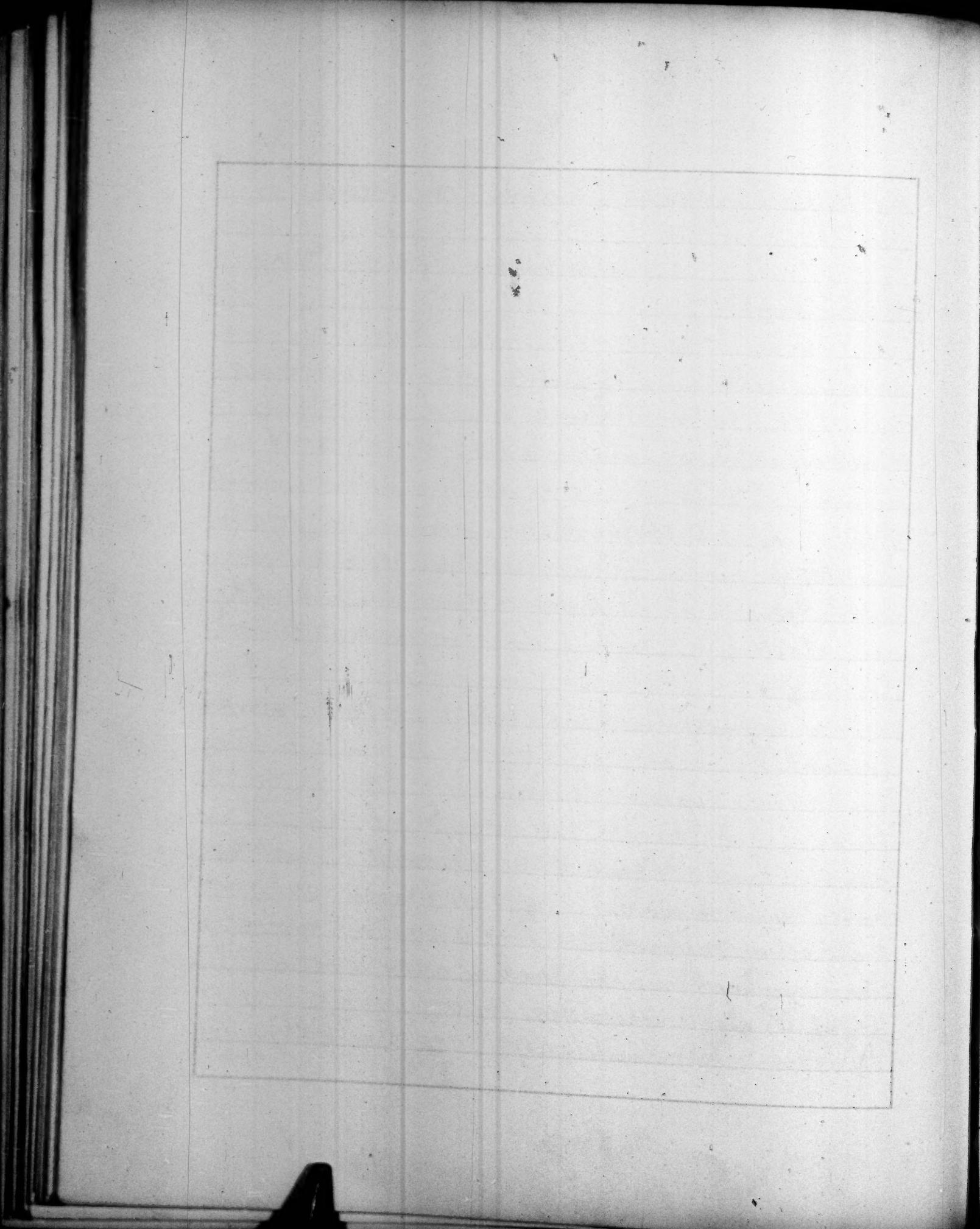
Most Obedient and

Most Affe Servt

To the right Honble H<sup>r</sup> Bullock  
the Earl of Dartmouth  
her Majestys Principal Secretary  
of State for America at

Whitchall

Recd 10<sup>th</sup> June



B.P.R.C. America & N. Indies Vol. 229

1<sup>o</sup> 67.

Charles Town May 3<sup>rd</sup> 1774

My Lord,

Soon after the Council had reject-  
ed the Bill for providing for the Pay of the  
Rangers, the Assembly began to audit the Public  
Accounts, and ascertained the sums due to the  
several Publick Creditors. As they had an expecta-  
tion that either the Council or it would pass a  
Tax Bill in the only shape in which they  
were determined to present one, they fell upon  
an expedient to relieve the pressing wants and  
distresses of many of the Publick Creditors, by  
ordering their Clerk to issue certificates of sums  
equal to the several demands of the Creditors,  
certifying that such sum was due, and should  
be provided for in the first Tax Bill that  
should pass. Thus all the Members, Merchants  
and Planters agreed to receive as payment in  
lieu of money, in order to give the sanction of  
their example to establish a circulation, and  
to render counterfeiting more difficult, three of  
their Members sign as well as their Clerk. It is  
done

lease to observe to your Lordship that our Day  
Acte here always provide for past Services, and  
not for future; and that the money to be raised  
is not collected till nine or twelve months after  
the passing the Act; and to the end that the  
Public Creditors may not be so long out of their  
money, already long due; the Day Act ordered  
Certificates (printed and embellished & counter-  
signed by four or five Members) to be issued by  
the Public Treasurer, certifying that certain sums  
were provided by the Act for certain services,  
and that those Certificates should be received by  
the Collector of the Day and the Treasury in  
all Payments, which in effect was equal to an  
immediate payment. As these Certificates have  
been hitherto faithfully sunk, they obtained  
a very ready circulation. On stamps nearly  
resembling these legal Certificates, the present  
are printed, and many who have been accus-  
tomed to the former may from that similitude  
look upon these as on a foundation equally  
safe. The great scarcity of a Medium in trade  
in paper, gold and silver, hath induced many  
to catch at this species of imperfect Public  
Credit

Credit and it answers their present necessities,  
the People shift it from hand to hand with an  
eager impatience, almost like an hot iron, not  
only to discharge pressing engagements, but  
many are fearful of the consequences of such an  
untried expedient, lest it may prove a loss in  
the possession of the last holder, illus far it  
is considered with regard to its utility, and  
as a concern of private faith, from a mutual  
confidence between man and man; but when  
the emission of certificates, founded on a note  
of Credit, in the House of Assembly only, under  
the circumstance of their present embarrassed  
situation, is viewed in a political light, it  
cannot fail to raise alarm, that it may gra-  
tify the Public Creditor, and flatter the un-  
thinking, as an easy way of paying Public  
Services without laying Taxes, and by eluding  
the necessity of passing Tax Acts, elude the  
Royal Instruction calculated to secure our  
Public Treasurer from unconstitutional  
Draughts for money, but objected to by them  
yet by an annual emission for 8 or 10 years  
more, it would amount to an enormous sum,

if the Assembly should so long persevere in their present disposition of not presenting a Tax Bill to which the Governor can give his Assent. His Majesties Council have published some strictures upon this Measure of the Assembly. Altho' Sir Egerton Leigh his Majesties Attorney General hath thought proper to receive the benefit of these Certificates for money due for his Services, and other Officers have done the like yet his weighty example may be to others, I form my judgment and behaviour on this occasion, on my own reason and estimate of things and as I view this matter as dangerous to the Publick, I can not consent to avail myself of their use, altho' I have had several applications for the sum due to me, which is above £ 2000. Sterling, with bonds of most undoubted security, which at interest would produce the annual profit of £ 60. Sterling. Nor I shall always prefer to any private emoluments, the satisfaction arising in my own mind, from a consciousness of performing my duty to the King & of my attachment to the true Interest of this Province.

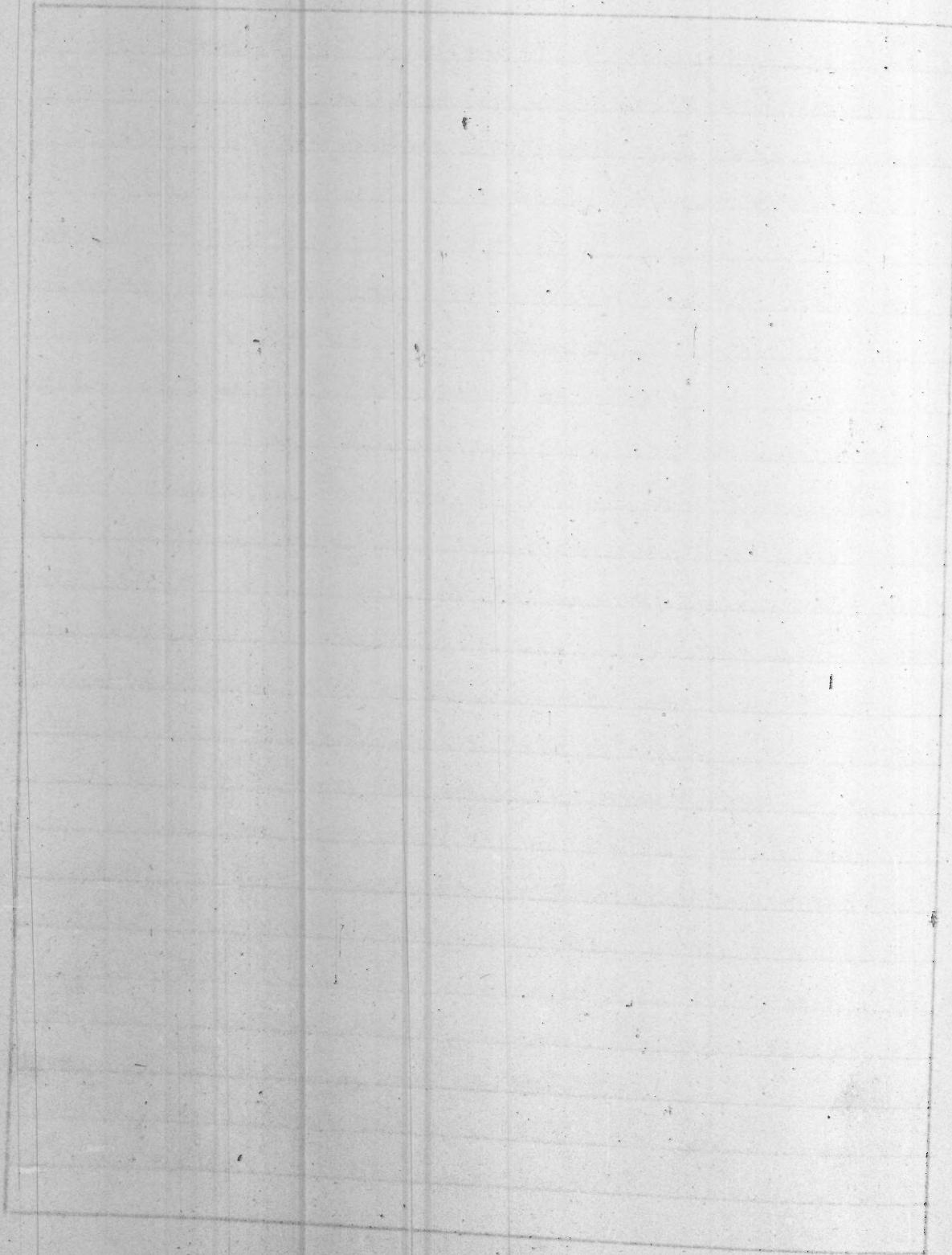
Province which this expedient appears to me to  
have a tendency to undermine.

I have the honour to be with  
the greatest respect

My Lord  
Your Lordship's  
Most obedient and  
Most humble servant  
H<sup>m</sup> Bull

To the Right Honble  
the Earl of Dartmouth  
his Majestys Principal Secretary  
of State for America at  
Whitehall

(Endorsed)  
Received 10<sup>th</sup> June



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B.P.R.O. America & W. Indies. Vol. 229  
A.D. 68.

Charleston May 3<sup>d</sup> 1774

My Lord,

I am honoured with your Lordship's dispatch No: 10 with his Majesty's additional Instruction of the 3<sup>d</sup> February to Lord William Campbell relative to the future disposal of his Majesty's lands and your Lordship's circular letter relative thereto.

According to his Majesty's most gracious Intention signified in your Lordship's circular letter, I shall proceed to complete by grants those applications for land which were founded upon steps taken antecedent to the reception of his Majesty's Instruction of last April, to stop the further issuing warrants or grants for land, and with great circumspection endeavour to prevent the abuse of that Royal Indulgence, the happy effect of which will chiefly be enjoyed by poor families who had no other means of settlement.

And as soon as the new regulation for the future disposal of the King's lands have

have been maturely considered by the Officers entrusted therewith, notwithstanding the difficulties that may appear, as it generally happens in new Instructions, I shall endeavour to carry his Majesty's Instructions into execution.

I have the honour to be with the greatest respect,

My Lord  
Your Lordship's  
Most obedient and  
Most humble Servant  
Hm Bull

To the right Honble  
the Earl of Dartmouth  
his Majesty's Principal  
Secretary of State for America  
at Whitehall.

(Endorsed)  
Received 10<sup>th</sup> June.

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B.R.O. America & H. Indies Vol 289.  
No 69.

Charleston May 25<sup>th</sup> 1770

My Lord,

Nothing has arisen yet in this Province since my last letter. With regard to the difference betwixt the Creek Indians and Georgia, It is hoped that the step bage of trade with them, while they are engaged in War with the Chocktaws, will produce the happy effect of forcing them to give proper satisfaction.

As to the other disputes arising by the claims made by America, matters appear pretty quiet. The minds and countenances of many show an anxious expectation of the last Resolution that will be taken by Parliament towards Boston in particular, and America in general.

As no orders have been received for the disposal of the tea which was stored in this Town to answer the King's Duties, there's no opportunity of judging what will be the behaviour of the discontented, when it is produced at sale; tho' I apprehend the mode of discouraging

encouraging the East India Company in this case will be by a general discrimination to bid up to the true value of the Tea

I have the honour to be with the greatest respect My Lord

Your Obedient

Most Obedient and

Most humble Servant

W<sup>m</sup> Bull

To the right honorable  
the Earl of Dartmouth  
his Majestys Principal Secretary  
of State for America at  
Whitehall

(Entered)  
4<sup>th</sup> July.

B.P.R.C. America & W. Indies Vol. 229  
cl<sup>o</sup> 70

Charleston June 4<sup>th</sup> 1778.

My Lord,

At the Assizes held in Beaufort in November 1772 Israel Baster was convicted of harbouring some Robbers, for which he was sentenced to stand thrice in the Pillory, and to pay a fine of £100 Preclamation Money. He has undergone the first part of his sentence, and has now lain near twenty months in Gaol from his inability to pay his fine. As he is sixty nine years old, almost blind, and hath suffered so long imprisonment, upon the application of several Gentlemen in that District in his behalf, I think him an object of the Royal mercy, and have on this auspicious day suspended the payment of the fine until the Royal Pleasure shall be signified thereupon. In consideration of his age, blindness, past sufferings, poverty and probable amendment of the short remains of his life, I humbly recommend him to the King's favour and to your Lordship's Intercession with his Majesty for

for the revision of his fine  
I have the Honor to be with the greatest respect  
My Lord

Your Lordship's  
Most obedient and  
Most humble Servant  
J<sup>r</sup> Bull

To the right honourable  
the Earl of Dartmouth  
his Majesty's principal Secretary  
of State for America at  
Whitehall

(Entered)  
15<sup>th</sup> July.

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B. P. B. B. South Carolina. Vol 30 p. 1.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty

June 20<sup>th</sup> 1774.

May it please your Majesty,

In obedience to your  
Majesty's commands we have prepared and  
herewith humbly beseech to lay before  
your Majesty Draughts of general Instructions  
and of those which relate to the execution  
of the acts of Parliament for the regulation  
and encouragement of Trade and Navigation  
for William Campbell Esq; commonly called  
Lord William Campbell whom your Majesty  
has been pleased to appoint Captain General  
and Governor in chief of your Majesty's Province  
of South Carolina in America whereupon  
we humbly beseech to represent to your  
Majesty.

That the present Draught of general  
Instructions does not materially differ  
from the Instructions given by your Majesty  
to the late Governor of the said Province,  
We have however made some alterations  
and

and Additions, the Particulars of which are as follows.

In the first Article containing the Names of the Persons who are to compose the Council of your Majestys said Province We have inserted the Names of all such as have been already appointed by your Majesty to that Station, to which List We have added the name of William Bull, Junior Esq; who has been recommended to us as a person every way qualified to serve your Majesty in that Station.

Articles 15 and 16 restrain the Governor on certain conditions from spending to any Act by which publick or private Lotteries may be instituted; or by which the number of the Assembly may be enlarged or diminished or any regulations made therein and both these Articles conform to what your Majesty has approved and directed in regard to other Colonies under similar circumstances, We have also thought fit to connect the former part of the 15<sup>th</sup> Article of the Instructions given to the late Governor relative

relative to the duration of Laws with the substance of the 28<sup>th</sup> Article, to which it refers, so that by this means the whole of what relates to the Subject of the duration of Laws will be more explicit and better connected together in the 26<sup>th</sup> Article of the present Draught.

We have likewise inserted in the present Draught in Article No. 27 restraining the Governor from giving his Assent to any Law by which the Lands, Tenements, Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of Persons, who have never resided within the said Province or in the neighbouring Provinces of North Carolina and Georgia shall be attached for the recovery of Debts due from such Persons otherwise than is consonant to those Principles upon which the Law of England is founded in similar cases.

Article No. 24. is framed with a view to check and complroll the powers lately assumed by the lower House of Assembly in South Carolina to order the issue of Publick Money out of the Treasury without

without the concurrence of the other two branches of the Legislature and when we consider the danger of this unconstitutional assumption of power in general and the ill use made of it in a late instance of which your Majesty has already experienced your Royal disallowance, We humbly trust that this Article will appear to your Majesty necessary and expedient.

This Article does not in the substance of it differ from the additional <sup>late</sup> Instruction given by your Majesty to your Governor of South Carolina in 1770, in consequence of the unwarrantable proceeding of the Assembly in the transmission to the Society of the Bill of Rights of one thousand five hundred pounds ordered by that Assembly to be issued for that purpose out of the Publick Treasury, and as it restrains the Governor from appealing to any Bill, by which any Money already issued by order of the Assembly alone shall be directed to be replaced, we humbly conceive the end and object of that additional Instruction well

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will be fully answered and the Assembly  
will have no longer any pretence to say  
that are not left at liberty to frame their  
Money Bills as they think fit.

We have omitted the Articles of  
the former Draught No. 51. and 52. relative  
to the Office of Surveyor general of the lastens  
it having been thought necessary to discon-  
tinue that Establishment.

We have likewise omitted those  
Articles which contained regulations for  
the Governors conduct in granting your  
Majestys Lands in the said Province and  
have inserted in the present Draught the  
Instructions lately given to your Majestys  
Governors in America for the Lands upon  
a new and different Plan.

We have omitted the Article  
No. 91. directing the observance of the temporary  
Line of Jurisdiction between your Majestys  
Colonies of South Carolina and North Carolina  
which is become unnecessary and improper  
in consequence of your Majestys having been  
pleased finally to settle that Line.

As

To to the Articles No. 24. 39. 42 and 47 of the former Instructions respecting Paper Bills of credit, the erecting and repair of Prisons and Court Houses, the Tenure of the Commissions of Judges and the regulation of Fees to be taken in Publick Offices. They are omitted in the present Draught, sufficient provision having been made for each of these matters either by Act of Parliament or by Laws of the Colony approved by your Majesty.

Which is most humbly submitted

(Dartmouth.)

Robt Spencer.

Whitshed Neene.

C. F. Previlles.

Instructions to our Trusty and Wellbeloved  
 William Campbell Esq; commonly called  
 Lord William Campbell Our Captain general  
 and Governor in Chief of Our Province of  
 South Carolina in America, returned to our  
 Court at St. James's the day of six  
 the year of Our Reign.

First. With these Our Instructions you  
 will receive our Commission under Our  
 great Seal of Great Britain constituting you  
 Our Captain general and Governor in Chief of  
 Our Province of South Carolina in America  
 you are therefore to fit yourself with all  
 convenient speed and to repair to Our  
 said Province of South Carolina and being  
 there arrived you are to take upon you  
 the execution of the Place & Trust We have  
 reposed in you and forthwith to call to  
 gether the following persons whom we do here  
 by appoint to be Members of Our Council for  
 that Our Province viz, William Bull Esq; Our  
 Lieut: Governor of our said Province of South  
 Carolina, Sir Eyerton Leigh Bart, Tollem Drayton  
 Thomas

Thomas Shallowe Esq; Sir John Colleton Bart;  
 Thomas Thynne Lord Viscount, William Henry Drayton  
 Bernard Eliot, Thomas Tracy and William  
 Bull, Junior of Newbury Esq;

2. And you are with all due and  
 usual solemnity to cause our said com-  
 mission under our great Seal of Great  
 Britain constituting you our Captain general  
 and Governor in chief of our said Province  
 to be read and published at the said  
 Meeting of our said Council which being  
 done, you shall then take, and also ad-  
 minister unto each of the Members of our  
 said Council the Oaths mentioned in an  
 Act of Parliament passed in the first year  
 of the Reign of King George the First intituled  
 An Act for the further Security of His Majestys  
 Person and Government and the Succession  
 of the Crown in the Heirs of the late Princeps  
 Sophia being Protestants and for extinguishe  
 ing the hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales  
 and his open and secret Abettors as altered  
 and explained by an Act passed in the  
 Sixth year of our Reign intituled "An

Act

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"Act for altering the Bath of Abjurations and the  
Appearance, and for amending so much of  
an Act of the Seventh Year of Her late Majesty  
Queen Anne intituled, An Act for the Improve-  
ment of the Union of the two Kingdoms as after  
the time therein limited, requires the delivery  
of certain Lists and Copies thereon mentioned  
to Persons indicted of High Treason or mis-  
prision of Treason." And also to make and  
subscribe and cause the Members of Parliament  
Council to make and subscribe the De-  
claration mentioned in an Act of Parlia-  
ment made in the Twenty fifth year of  
the Reign of King Charles the Second intituled  
"An Act for preventing Dangers, which may  
happen from Popish Recusants." And you and  
every of them are likewise to take an Oath  
for the due execution of your and their  
Places and Trusts with regard to your and  
their equal and impartial Administration  
of Justice, And you are also to take the Oath  
required by an Act passed in the Seventh  
and eighth Years of the Reign of King William  
the Third to be taken by Governors of Plantations  
to

to do their utmost that the Laws relating to  
the Plantations be observed.

3. You shall administer or cause to be  
administered the Oaths appointed in the  
aforesaid Act intituled, An Act for the fur-  
ther security of His Majestys person and  
Government and the Succession of the Crown  
in the heirs of the late Princep Sophia being  
Protestants and for extinguishing the hopes  
of the pretended Prince of Wales and his open  
and secret Abettors, as altered and explained  
by the aforesaid Act for altering the Oath of  
Allegiance and the Assurance, and for  
amending so much of An Act of the  
Seventh Year of their late Majestys Queen  
Anne, intituled An Act for the improve-  
ment of the Union of the two Kingdoms as  
after the time thereon limited, requires the  
Delivery of certain Lists and Copies thereon  
mentioned to persons indicted of High  
Treason or misprisions of Treason to the  
Members and Officers of the Council and As-  
sembly and to all Judges, Justices and  
other Persons, that hold any Office or place

of Trust or Profit in the said Province whether  
by virtue of any Patent under the Great Seal  
of Great Britain or the Publick Seal of the  
said Province of South Carolina or otherwise  
and you shall also cause them to make  
and subscribe the aforesaid Declaration  
without the doing of all which you are not  
to admit any Person whatever into any  
Publick Office nor suffer those that have  
been admitted to continue therein.

4. You are forthwith to communicate  
unto our said Council such and so many  
of these Instructions wherein their Advice and  
Consent are mentioned to be requisite as  
likewise all such others from time to time as  
you shall find convenient for our Service to  
be imparted to them.

5<sup>th</sup>. You are to permit the Members of our  
said Council to have and enjoy the freedom  
of Debate and Vote in all Affairs of Publick  
concern that may be debated in Council.

6<sup>th</sup>. And altho' by our Commission aforesaid  
we have thought fit to direct that any three  
of the Council make a Quorum; It is never-  
the less

neverthelēp Our Will and Pleasure that you do not act with a Quorum of five Members unless upon Emergencies when a greater number cannot conveniently be had.

7<sup>th</sup>. And that We may always be informed of the Names and Characters of Persons fit to supply the Vacancies which shall happen in the said Council, you are from time to time when any Vacancies shall happen in the said Council, to transmit unto Us by one of Our Principal Secretaries of State the Names of three Persons Inhabitants of the said Province whom you shall esteem best qualified for that Trust; and you are also to transmit a Duplicate of the said Account to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations for their information.

8<sup>th</sup>. Whereas by Our Commission to you you are empowered in case of the death or Absence of any of Our Council of the said Province to fill up the Vacancies in the said Council to the number of Seven, and no more, you are from time to time to act unto

unto Us by one of Our Principal Secretaries  
of State the Names and Qualities of any Mem-  
ber or Members by you put into the said  
Council by the first opportunity after your  
so doing and a Duplicate of the said Ac-  
count to Our Commissioners for Trade and  
Plantations for their information.

Q<sup>RT</sup>. And in the Choice and Nomination  
of the Members of Our said Council, as also  
of the Chief Officers, Judges, Assistants, Justices  
of the Peace and other Officers of Justice; you  
are always to take care that they be men  
of good Life, well affected to our Government  
and of Abilities suitable to their Employments.

10<sup>TH</sup> You are neither to augment nor di-  
minish the number of Our said Council  
as it is hereby established nor to suspend  
any of the Members thereof, without good and  
sufficient cause, nor without the consent of  
the Majority of Our said Council signified  
in Council after due examinations of the  
charge against such Councillor and his  
answer thereto. And in case of the  
suspension of any of them, you are to  
cause

cause your reasons for so doing together with  
the charges and proofs against the said per-  
sons and their answers therunto to be duly  
entered upon the Council Books and forth-  
with to transmit copies thereof to Us by  
one of Our Principal Secretaries of State and  
also Duplicates to Our Commissioners for  
Trade & Plantations for their information  
Nevertheless if it should happen that you  
should have reason for suspending of any  
Councillor, not fit to be communicated to  
the Council, you may in that case suspend  
such person without their consent. But you  
are hereupon immediately to send to Us  
by one of Our Principal Secretaries of State  
an Account of your proceedings therein  
with your reasons at large for such sus-  
pension, as also for not communicating the  
same to the Council and Duplicates thereof  
by the next opportunity, and you are also  
to transmit a Duplicate of such account  
to our Commissioners for Trade and Plan-  
tations for their information.

II. And whereas We are sensible that  
effectual

effectual care ought to be taken to oblige  
the Members of our said Council to a  
due Attendance thereon in order to prevent  
the many inconveniences that may happen  
for want of a Quorum of the Council to  
transact Business as occasions may require  
It is our Will and Pleasure that if any of  
the Members of our said Council residing  
in the Province shall hereafter wilfully  
absent themselves from the Province and  
continue absent above the space of Twelve  
Months without leave from you or the  
Commander in Chief of the said Province  
for the time being first obtained, under  
your or his hand and Seal or shall re-  
main absent for the space of Two Years suc-  
cessively without our leave given them un-  
der our Royal Signature their place or places  
in the said Council shall immediately there-  
upon become void and that if any of the  
Members of the said Council residing in the  
said Province shall wilfully absent them-  
selves hereafter from the Council Board  
when duly summon'd without a just and  
cindful

lawful cause and shall persist thereon after  
admonition you suspend the said Council  
till so absenting themselves till our further  
pleasure be known giving timely notice  
thereof to us by one of our principal Sec-  
retaries of State and to our Commissioners  
for Trade and Plantations for their informa-  
tion, and we do hereby will and require  
you that this our Royal pleasure be signi-  
fied to the several Members of our said  
Council and that it be entered in the Coun-  
cil Books of the said Province as a standing  
Rule.

12. You shall take care that the Mem-  
bers of the Assembly be elected only by the  
Freeholders as being more agreeable to the  
Customs of this Kingdom to which you are  
as near as can be to conform yourself in  
all Particulars.

13. And whereas the Members of several  
Assemblies in the Plantations have frequent-  
ly granted to themselves Privileges no way  
belonging to Men especially of being protected  
from Suits at Law during the Term they  
remain

remain of the Assembly, to the great prejudice  
of their creditors and the destruction of  
Justice. And some Assemblies have pre-  
sumed to adjourn themselves at pleasure  
without leave from our Governor first obtain-  
ed and others have sat upon them the  
sole framing of Money Bills refusing to let  
the Council alter or amend the same; all  
which practices are very detrimental to  
our Colonies. If upon your calling an  
Assembly in South Carolina you find  
them insist upon any of the above said  
Privileges you are to signify to them that  
It is Our express Will and Pleasure that  
you do not allow any protection to any  
Member of the Council or Assembly further  
than in their persons and that only during  
the sitting of the Assembly and that you  
are not to allow them to adjourn themselves  
otherwise than the day in view except Sundays  
and Holidays without leave from you or  
the Commander in Chief for the time being  
first obtained. It is also Our further Will  
and Pleasure that the Council have the like  
power

power of framing Money Bills as the Assembly  
14. You are to observe in the passing of all  
Laws that the style of enacting the same be  
by the Governor, Council and Assembly, you  
are also as much as possible to observe  
in the passing all Laws that whatever  
may be requisite upon each different  
matter be provided for by a different Law  
without intermixing in one and the same  
Act such things as have no proper relation  
to each other, And you are more especially  
to take care that no clause or clauses be  
inserted in or annexed to any Act which  
shall be foreign to what the Title of such  
respective Act imports, and that no par-  
ticular clauses be made part of any temporary  
Law and that no Act whatever be suspended  
altered, continued, revived or repealed by  
general words, but that the Title and date  
of such Act be suspended, altered, continued  
revived or repealed be particularly men-  
tioned and expressed in the enacting part.  
15. Whereas a practice hath of late years  
prevailed in several of our Colonies and

Plantations

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Plantations in America, of passing Laws for  
raising Money by instituting Publick Lotteries  
and whereas it hath beene represented to  
Us, that such practice doth tend to diseng-  
age those who become adventurers therin  
from that Spirit of industry and attention  
to their proper Callings and Occupations  
on which the Publick Welfare so greatly  
depends, And whereas it further appears  
that this practice of authorizing Lotteries  
by Acts of Legislature hath beene also enabled  
to the enabling private Persons to set up  
such Lotteries, by means whereof great Frauds  
and Abuses have beene committed, It is  
Therefore Our Will and Pleasure that you  
do not give your Assent to any Act or Acts  
for raising money by the institution of any  
Publick or private Lotteries whatsoever, un-  
til you shall have first transmitted unto  
Us, by one of our principal Secretaries of  
State a Draught or Draughts of such Act  
or Acts and shall have received Our  
Directions therin.

16. Whereas Laws have at several times  
been

been passed in many of Our Colonies and  
Plantations in America by which certain  
Parishes and Districts have been empowered  
and authorised to send Representatives to  
the several Assemblies of the respective Colonies  
in which the said Parishes and Districts  
lie and sundry other regulations have  
been introduced by those Laws relative  
to the said Assemblies. It is Our Will and  
Pleasure and We do hereby require and  
command that you do not up any pretence  
whatsoever give your Assent to any Bill  
or Bills in the Assembly of Our Province  
under your Government by which the num  
ber of the said Assembly shall be enlarged  
or diminished the Duration ascertained  
the Qualifications of the Electors or elected  
fixed or altered, or by which any regulation  
shall be established with respect thereto  
until you shall have first transmitted  
unto Us, by one of Our Principal Secretaries  
of State, the Draught of such Bill or Bills  
and shall have received Our Royal Pleasure  
thereupon, unless you take care in the passing  
of

of such Bill or Bills that a clause or clause  
be inserted therein suspending and deferring  
the execution thereof until our Will and  
Pleasure shall be known thereupon.

17. And This our further Will and Plea-  
sure that you do not re-enact any Law  
to which the Agent of us or our Royal Rec-  
eption has been once refused without ex-  
press leave for that purpose first obtained  
from us upon a full representation by you  
to be made to us by one of our Principal  
Secretarys of State and to our Commissioners  
for Trade and Plantations for their informa-  
tion of the reason and necessity of passing  
such Law nor give your Agent to any Law  
for repealing any other Law passed in your  
Government whether the same has or has  
not received our Royal Approbation unless  
you take care that there be a clause in-  
serted therein suspending and deferring the  
execution thereof until our Pleasure shall  
be known concerning the same.

18. And whereas great mischiefs do arise  
by passing Bills of an unusual and extraordinary  
nature

nature and importance in the Plantations  
 which Bills remains in force here from the  
 time of enacting until Our Pleasure be signe-  
 fied to the contrary. We do hereby will &  
 require you not to pass or give your Assent  
 to any Bill or Bills in the Assembly of the  
 said Province of unusual and extraordinari-  
 ary nature and importance wherein our  
 Prerogative or the property of our Subjects  
 may be prejudiced nor to any Bill or  
 Bills whereby the Trade and Shipping of  
 this Kingdom may be any ways affected  
 until you shall have first transmitted  
 unto us by one of our Principal Secretaries  
 of State and to our Commissioners for Trade  
 and Plantations for their information the  
 Draught of such a Bill or Bills and shall  
 have received our Royal Pleasure thereupon  
 unless you take care that in the passing of  
 any Bills of such nature as before mentioned  
 there be a clause inserted therein suspending  
 and deferring the execution thereof until Our  
 Pleasure shall be known concerning the  
 same.

19. You are also to take care that no Private  
Act whereby the property of any private  
person may be affected be passed in which  
there is not a saving of the right of His, Our  
Heirs, Successors, all Bodies Politick and  
Corporate and of all other persons except  
such as are mentioned in the said Act  
and those claiming by, from or under  
them, And further you shall take care  
that no such Private Act be passed with  
out a clause suspending the execution  
thereof until the same shall have received  
our Royal Approbation, It is likewise our  
Will and Pleasure that you do not give  
your Assent to any Private Act until Proof  
be made before you in Council and entered  
in the Council Books that publick notifici-  
tion was made of the parties intention to  
apply for such Act in the several Parochial  
Churches where the Premises in question  
lie, for three Sundays at least successively  
before such Act was brought into the Open-  
ing, and that a Certificate under your  
hand be transmitted with and annexed  
to

to every such private Act signifying that  
the same has passed through all the Forms  
above mentioned.

20. Whereas several inconveniences have  
arisen to our Government in the Plantations  
by gifts and presents made to the governors  
by the general Assemblies, It is therefore our  
express Will and Pleasure that neither you  
our Captain General and Governor in Chief  
nor any other Governor Lieutenant Governor  
Commander in Chief or President of the  
Council of our Province of South Carolina  
for the time being do receive any gift or  
present from the Assembly or others or any  
Account or in any manner whatsoever with-  
out our express Licence for that purpose  
first had and obtained upon pain of our  
highest displeasure and of being recalled.

But to the intent that a proper provision  
may be made for the support of our Govern-  
ment, you are hereby directed to propose  
unto the general Assembly and use your  
utmost endeavour that an Act be passed  
for raising and settling a publick Revenue  
for

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for defraying the necessary charges of the government  
of the said Province and that there be provision  
be particularly made for a competent salary  
to yourself as Captain General and Governor  
in chief of our said Province and to any  
other succeeding Captain General and Governor  
in chief for supporting the dignity of the said  
Office, as likewise due provision for the  
contingent charges of our Council and Assem-  
bly, and for the salaries of the respective  
clerks and other officers therunto belong-  
ing as likewise of all other officers necessary  
for the administration of that government  
and when such revenue shall so have  
been settled and provision made as ap-  
pointed here our express will and pleasure is  
that neither you the Governor nor any person  
Commander in chief or President of the  
Council of our said Province of South  
Carolina for the time being do give your  
or their Agent to, or pass any Act in our  
said Province for any gift or present or  
for the payment of any money to you  
or them or to any of the Members of our  
Council

Council or to any other person whatsoever except to Us, Our Heirs and Successors with out a clause be inserted therein declaring that the same shall not take effect until the said Act shall have been Approved and confirmed by Us, Our Heirs and Successors.

21<sup>st</sup>. And We do further direct and require that this Declaration of Our Royal Will and Pleasure be communicated to the Assembly at their first Meeting after your Arrival in that Province and entered in the Journals of the Council and Assembly that all persons whom it may concern may govern themselves accordingly.

22. You are to take care that in all Acts or Orders to be passed within that Our Province in any case for levying Money or imposing Fines or Penalties express mention be made that the same is granted or reserved to Us, Our Heirs and Successors for the Publick use of that Province and the Support of the Government thereof as by the said Act or Order shall be directed

and

you are particularly directed not to pass  
any Law or do any Act by Grant, Settlement  
or otherwise whereby Our Revenue may be  
lessened or impaired without Our especial  
License or command thereon.

23. You are not to suffer any Publick Money  
whatsoever to be spent or disposed of other  
wise than by Warrant under your hand by  
and with the Advice and consent of the Coun  
cil. But the Assembly may nevertheless be  
permitted from time to time to view and  
examine all accounts of Money or value of  
Money disposed of by virtue of Laws made  
by them, which you are to signify unto them  
as there shall be occasions.

24. And whereas the House of Representatives  
or lower House of Assembly of Our Province  
of South Carolina have lately arrogated to  
themselves a power of ordering without the  
concurrence and consent of our Governor and  
Council, the Publick Treasurer of our said  
Province to issue and advance out of the  
Publick Treasury such sums of Money as  
they have thought fit, in order therefore  
to

to put a Stop to so unconstitutional and irregular a Practice and to guard for the future against any Misapplication of Our Treasure cheerfully granted to Us by Our Subjects in Our said Province for Publick Use and for the Support of the Government thereof. It is Our express Will and Pleasure that you do not upon pain of Our highest displeasure and of being immediately removed from your government give your Assent to any Bill or Bills which shall authorize or direct the replacing in the hands of the Publick Treasurer any Sum or Sums of Money whatever that either have been or shall be issued by him to any persons or persons or for any purposes or Services whatever by Order of the lower House of Assembly only without the concurrence and consent of Our Governor & Council.

25. You are not to permit any clause whatever to be inserted in any Law, for levying Money or the value of Money whereby the same shall not be liable to be accounted for unto Us, and to Our Commission

=ers

Commissioners of Our Treasury or to Our  
High Treasurer for the time being and au-  
dited by Our Auditor general of Our Plan-  
tations or his Deputy for the time being.  
And We do hereby particularly require and  
enjoin you upon pain of Our highest Dis-  
pleasure, to take care that fair Books of  
Accompts of all Receipts and Payments of  
all Publick Money be duly kept and the  
Truth thereof attested upon Oaths, and that  
all such Accompts be audited and attest-  
ed by Our Auditor general of Our Plantations  
or his Deputy who is to transmit copies there-  
of to Our Commissioners of Our Treasury or  
Our High Treasurer for the time being and  
that you do every half year or other time  
another copy thereof attested by yourself to  
Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations  
and Duplicate thereof by the next Convey-  
ance, In which Books shall be specified  
every particular sum raised or disposed of  
together with the Names of the Persons to whom  
any payment shall be made to the end  
We may be satisfied of the right and due  
application

Application of the Revenue of our said Province  
with the Probability of the increase or dimin-  
ution of it under every head or article thereof  
26. It is our express Will and Pleasure  
that no Law for granting unto Us any sum  
of Money by Duties of Import, Tonnage or  
Excise be made to continue for less than  
one whole year, as also that no other Law  
whatsoever be made to continue for less  
time than two years, except only in cases  
where it may be necessary upon some un-  
foreseen emergency, to make provision by  
Law for a Service in its nature temporary  
and contingent.

27. Whereas Laws have been passed in  
some of our Colonies and Plantations in  
America by which the Lands, Tenements,  
Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of persons  
who never resided within the Colonies where  
such Laws have been passed have been  
made liable to be attacked for the re-  
covery of Debts in a manner different from  
the Laws and Usage of England in like Cases  
and whereas it hath been represented unto  
us

It that such Laws may have the consequence  
to prejudice and obstruct the commerce be-  
tween this Kingdom and our said colonies  
and to affect publick credit. It is therefore  
our Will and Pleasure that you do not av-  
any pretence whatever give your Assent to or  
pass any Bill or Bills in our Province under  
your Government by which the Lands, Ten-  
ments, Goods, Chattels, Rents and credits of  
persons who have never resided within  
our said Province or in either of the neigh-  
bouring Provinces of Georgia and North Carolina  
shall be liable to be attacked for the recov-  
ery of Debts due from such persons, otherwise  
than as conservant to those principles upon  
which the Law of England is founded in  
similar cases, until you shall have first laid  
the same before one of our principal Councillors  
of State the Draught of such Bill or  
Bills and shall have received our Royal  
Pleasure thereupon, unless you take care  
in the passing of such Bill or Bills, that a  
Clause or Clauses be inserted therein suspend-  
ing and deferring the Execution thereof until  
our

Our Royal Will and Pleasure shall be known  
thereupon.

28. And whereas An Act of Parliament  
was passed in the sixth Year of Her late  
Majesty Queen Anne intituled "An Act for as-  
certaining the Value of foreign Coins in Her  
Majestys Plantations in America" which  
Act the respective governors of all our Plan-  
tations in America have from time to time  
been instructed to observe and carry into  
due execution, And whereas notwithstanding  
the same complaints have been made  
that the said Act has not been observed  
as it ought to have been in many of Our  
Colonies and Plantations in America by  
means whereof many indirect practices  
have grown up and various and illegal  
currencies have been introduced in several  
of Our said Colonies and Plantations contrary  
to the true intent meaning of the said Act  
and to the prejudice of the Trade of Our  
Subjects; It is therefore Our Royal Will  
and Pleasure, and you are hereby strictly  
required and commanded under pain of  
Our

Our highest displeasure and of being removed  
from your government to take the most  
effectual care for the future, that the said  
Act be punctually and bona fide observed  
and put in execution, according to the true  
intent and meaning thereof.

2d. And whereas complaints have heretofore  
been made by the Merchants of the city of  
London in Behalf of themselves and of  
several others of our good Subjects of Great  
Britain trading to our Plantations in America  
that greater Duties and Impositions are  
laid on their Ships and goods than on the  
Ships and goods of persons who are Natives  
and Inhabitants of the said Plantations, It  
is Therefore Our Will & Pleasure that you do  
not upon any pretence whatsoever or from of  
Our highest displeasure give your Assent to any  
Law wherein the Natives or Inhabitants of the  
Province of South Carolina under your govern-  
ment are put on a more disadvantageous foot-  
ing than those of this Kingdom or whereby  
Duties shall be laid upon British Ships  
going or upon the product or Manufacture  
of

of Great Britain.

30. You are to examine what Taxes and Duties are charged and payable upon any goods exported and imported within our said Province whether of the the growth or manufacture of the said Province or other wise, and you are to suppress the engrossing of commodities as tending the prejudice of that freedom which Trade and commerce ought to have and to use your best Indeavours in the improving the Trade of those parts by settling such Orders and Regulations therein with the Advice of our said Council as may be most acceptable to the generality of the Inhabitants and to send unto us by one of our Principal Secretaries of State, and to our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations for their information yearly or often as occasions may require the best and most particular Accounts of that have been or shall at any time be made, manufactures, set up or Trade carried on in the Province under your Government which may any ways affect the Trade and Navigation

of

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This Kingdom, and it is Our especial Will and  
Pleasure that you do not upon any pretence  
whatever upon pain of Our highest displeasure  
give your Assent to any Law or Laws for set-  
ting up or carrying on any Trades which  
are hurtful and prejudicial to this Kingdom,  
and that you do use your utmost  
endeavour to discourage discouragement  
and restrain any Attempts which may  
be made to set up such Manufactures  
or establish any such Trades.

31. Whereas Acts have been passed in  
some of our Plantations in America for  
laying Duties on the Importation and Ex-  
portation of Negroes to the great discourage-  
ment of the Merchants trading thither from  
the Coast of Africa and whereas Acts have  
likewise been passed for laying Duties on  
Felons imported in direct opposition to an  
Act of Parliament passed in the fourth Year  
of His late Majesty our Royal Grand Father's  
Reign for the further preventing Piracy, Piracy  
and other Felonies and for the more  
effectual Transportation of Felons etc. This  
our

Our Will and Pleasure that you do not give your Assent to or pass any Law imposing Duties upon Negroes imported into Our Province of South Carolina payable by the Importer or upon any Slaves exported that have not been sold in Our said Province and continued there for the space of twelve months, It is Our further Will and Pleasure that you do not give your Assent to, or pass any Act whatsoever for imposing Duties on the importation of any Felons from this Kingdom into South Carolina.

32. And you are to transmit authentic copies of all Laws, Statutes, and Ordinances which at any time hereafter shall be made or enacted within Our said Province, each of them separately under the Publick Seal unto Us, by one of our Principal Secretaries of State and to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantation for their information within three months or sooner after their being enacted together with Duplicates thereof by the next Conveyance upon pain of Our highest displeasure and

of the forfeiture of that year's Salary, wherev<sup>e</sup>  
you shall at any time or upon any pretence  
whatsoever omit to send over the said Laws  
Statutes and Ordinances as aforesaid within  
the time above limited as also of such  
others penally as we shall please to inflict  
and you are hereby directed to take care  
that the copies and Duplicat<sup>e</sup>s of the said  
Act<sup>s</sup> be fairly abstracted in the Starpent  
But if it shall happen that no Shiping  
shall come from our said Province within  
in three months after the making such Laws  
Statutes and Ordinances whereby the same  
may be transmitted as aforesaid then  
the said Laws, Statutes and Ordinances  
are to be transmitted by the next Convey-  
ance after the making thereof, whenever it  
may happen for an approbation or Disallow-  
ance of the same.

33. And our further Will and Pleasure  
is that in every Act which shall be trans-  
mitted the several Date<sup>s</sup> or respective  
times when the same passed the Assembly  
and the Council and received your Assent  
be

be particularly expressed; And you are to be  
as explicit as may be in your despatchions  
to be sent to Us by one of our Principal  
Secretaries of State and to our Commissioners  
for Trade and Plantations for their informa-  
tion upon every Act that is to say whether  
the same is introductory of a new Law, de-  
claratory of former Law or does repeal a  
Law then before in being. And you are like-  
wise to send in the fullest manner reasons  
for the passing of such Law unless the same  
do fully appear in the Preamble of the said  
Act.

34. You are to require the Secretary of our  
said Province or his Deputy for the time being  
to furnish you with transcripts of all such  
Acts and Publick Orders, as shall be made  
from time to time together with a copy of  
the Journals of the Council and that all  
such Transcripts and copies be fairly abstract-  
ed in the Margents to the end the same  
may be transmitted to Us by one of our  
Principal Secretaries of State and (Duplicates  
thereof to our Commissioners for Trade and  
Plantations

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Plantations for their information which he is  
duty to perform upon pain of incurring the  
forfeiture of his place.

35. You are also to require from the Clerk  
of the Assembly or other proper Officer, Trans-  
cripts of all Journals and other Proceedings  
of the said Assembly fairly abstracted in  
the Spanish, to the end the same may be  
in like manner transmitted as aforesaid.

36. Whereas it is necessary that our Rights  
and Dues be preserved and recovered and  
that speedy and effectual Justice be adminis-  
tered in all causes relating to our Revenue  
you are to take care that a Court of Exche-  
quer be called and do meet at all such  
times as shall be needful and you are  
upon your arrival to inform us by one of  
our principal Secretaries of State and to  
our Commissioners for Trade and Plan-  
tations whether our Service may require a  
constant Court of Exchequer be settled  
and established there.

37. You shall not erect any new court  
or Office of Judicature nor dissolve any  
court

Court or Office already erected or established without especial Order.

38. And whereas frequent complaints have been made of great delays and undue proceedings in the Courts of Justice in several of our Plantations, whereby many of our good Subjects have very much suffered and it being of the greatest importance to our Service and to the Welfare of our Plantations that Justice be every where speedily and duly administered and that all Disorders, Delays and other undue practices in the Administration thereof be effectually prevented, We do particularly require you to take especial care that in all Courts where you are authorized to preside Justice be impartially administered and that in all other Courts established within our said Province all Judges and other persons therin concerned do likewise perform their several Duties without delay in partiality.

39. You are to take care, that no Court of Judicature be adjourned but upon good grounds, as also that no Orders of any Court

of Judicature be entered or allowed which shall not be first read and approved of by the Magistrates in open Court, which Rule you are in like manner to observe with relation to the Proceedings of our Council of South Carolina and that all Orders there made, be first read and approved in Council before they are entered upon the Council Books.

40. You shall endeavor to get a Law passed (if not already done) for the restraining of any unusual severity which by ill Masters or Overseers may be used towards their Christian Servants and their Slaves, and that provision be made therein that the wilful killing of Indians and Negroes may be punished with Death and that a fit penalty be imposed for the maiming of them.

41. You are to take care that all Wills within our said Province be issued in our Name.

42. Our Will and Pleasure is, that you as the Commander in Chief of our said Province for the time being do in all civil causes on application being made to you or the former

Commander in Chief for the time being for that purpose permit and allow Appeals from any of the Courts of Common Law in our said Province unto you or the Commander in Chief and the Council of the said Province and you are for that purpose to issue a Writ in the manner which has been usually accustomed returnable before yourself and the Council of the said Province who are to proceed to hear and determine such Appeal wherein such of the said Council as shall be at that time Judges of the Court from whence such Appeal shall be so made to you our Captain General or to the Commander in Chief for the time being and to our said Council as aforesaid shall not be admitted to vote upon the said Appeal but they may nevertheless be present at the hearing thereof to give the reasons of the Judgment given by them in the causes wherein such Appeal shall be made. Provided nevertheless that in all such Appeals the sum or value so appealed for do exceed the sum of three hundred Pounds Sterling, and that Security be first duly given

given by the Appellant to answer such charges  
as shall be awarded in case the first Sentence  
be affirmed and if either Party shall  
not rest satisfied with the Judgment of you  
or the Commander in Chief for the time be-  
ing and Council as aforesaid, Our Will and  
Pleasure is that that they may then appeal  
unto Us in Our King's Council, provided the  
Sum or Value so appealed for unto Us do  
exceed five hundred Pounds Sterling, and  
that such Appeal be made within fourteen  
days after Sentence and good Security given  
by the Appellant that he will effectually  
prosecute the same and answer the condem-  
nation as also pay such Costs and Damages  
as shall be awarded by Us in case of the  
Sentence of you or the Commander in Chief  
for the time being and Council be affirmed  
Provided nevertheles where the Matter in ques-  
tion relates to the calling or demanding any  
Duty payable to Us or to any Fee of Office  
or annual rent or other such like matter  
or thing where the Rights in future may be  
bound, in all such cases you are to admit  
an

an Appeal to be in Our Privy Council through  
the immediate sum or value so appealed  
for be of a less value; And it is Our further  
Will and Pleasure that in all cases where by  
your Instructions you are to admit Appeals  
to be in Our Privy Council Execution be  
suspended until the final determination of  
such Appeal unless good and sufficient Securi-  
ty be given by the Appellee to make ample  
restitution of all that the Appellant shall  
have lost by means of such Judgment or  
Decree in case upon the determination of  
such Appeal, such Decree or Judgment should  
be reversed and restitution awarded to the  
Appellant.

49. You are also to permit Appeals unto  
Us in Our Privy Council in all cases of Fines  
imposed for Highmisdemeanors provided the Fines  
so imposed amount to or exceed the sum of  
One hundred pounds Sterling the Appellant  
first giving good Security that he will effectually  
prosecute the same, and answer the con-  
demnation, if the Sentence by which such  
Fine was imposed in South Carolina shall  
be

be confirmed.

44. Whereas Laws have been lately passed or attempted to be passed in several of our Colonies in America making that the Judges of the several Courts of Judicature and other Chief Officers of Justice in the said Colonies shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour; and whereas the Governors or others of our said Colonies have granted Commissions to the Judges or other Chief Officers of Justice by which they have been impowered to hold their said Offices during good behaviour contrary to the express directions of the instructions given to the said Governors or other Chief Officers by us or by the Royal Predecessors; and whereas it does not appear to us that in the present situation and circumstances of our said Colonies it would be either for the Interest or Advantage of the said Colonies or of this our Kingdom of Great Britain that the Judges or other Chief Officers of Justice should hold their Offices during good Behaviour. It is therefore Our Will and Pleasure that you do not upon any pretence whatsoever upon pain of being removed

removed from your Government give your  
Agent to any Act by which the tenor of the  
Commission to be granted to the Chief Judge  
or other Justices of the several Courts of Judica-  
ture shall be regulated or ascertained in  
any manner whatsoever. And you are to  
take particular care in all commissions  
to be by you granted to the said Chief Judge  
or other Justices of the Courts of Judicature  
that the said Commissions are granted dur-  
ing pleasure only agreeable to what has been  
the ancient practice and usage in our said  
Colonies and Plantations.

45. You shall not appoint any persons  
to be a Judge or Justice of the Peace without  
the Advice and Consent of at least  
three of our Council signified in Council  
nor shall you execute your self or by Deputy  
any of the said Offices.

46. You shall not displace any of the  
Judges, Justices, Sheriffs or other Officers or  
Ministers within our said Province with  
good and sufficient cause to be signified  
in the fullest and most distinct manner

To, by one of Our principal Secretaries of State  
and to our Commissioners for Trade and  
Plantations for their information by the  
first opportunity after such removal.

47. You shall not suffer any person to  
execute more Offices than one by Deputy.

48. And you are with the advice and con-  
sent of Our Council to take especial care to  
separate all Salaries & Fees belonging to places  
or paid upon Vincencies, that they be with  
in the Bounds of Moderation and that no  
Exaction be made upon any occasion what-  
ever.

49. Whereas frequent complaints have been  
heretofore made that exorbitant Fees have  
been remanded and taken in the Publick  
Offices in several of Our Colonies and Plant-  
ations in America for Business transacted in  
such Offices and whereas it hath represented  
unto Us that there is great reason to apprehend  
that such unwarrantable Demands  
and Exactions are still continued in some  
of our Colonies particularly on the Survey and  
graving Patents for Lands, and whereas such  
shameful

shameful and illegal Practices do not only  
dishonour our Service, but do also operate to  
the prejudice of the publick Interests, by ob-  
structing the speedy Settlement of our Colonies.  
It is therefore our Will and Pleasure, and  
you are likewise strictly enjoined and re-  
quired forthwith upon receiving these our  
Instructions to you to cause fair Tables  
of all Fees legally established within the  
Province under your Government to be  
affixed up in every Publick Office within  
your said Government and also to publish  
a Proclamation in our Name under Seal of  
our said Province setting forth the complaints  
and Representations which have been made  
to us in respect to the exorbitant Fees demand-  
ed and taken in the Publick Offices of several  
of our Colonies expressing our just indignation  
at such unarrantable and dishonourable  
Practices and strictly enjoining and requiring  
all Publick Officers whatever in their respec-  
tive Stations not to demand or receive any  
other Fees for Publick Business transacted  
in their Offices, than what have been estab-  
lished

established by proper Authority upon pain of  
being removed from their said Offices and  
prosecuted with the utmost Severity of the  
Law. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure  
that you do also forthwith transmit unto Us  
by one of our Principal Secretaries of State and  
unto Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations  
for their information an exact and  
authentick List or Table of all Fees allowed  
to be taken by each Officer respectively  
within the Province under your Government  
specifying by what Authority the Fees allowed  
to be taken by each Officer are established  
and distinguishing such if any as are taken  
without any such Authority.

50. Whereas there are several Officers in Our  
Plantations granted under the Great Seal of  
Great Britain and our Service may be very  
much prejudiced by reason of the absence of  
the Patentees and by their appointing Deputies  
not fit to officiate in their stead, you are  
therefore to inspect such of the said Offices as  
are in Our said Province under your Govern-  
ment and inquire into the capacity and  
behaviour

behaviour of the persons exercising them and to report thereupon to Us by one of Our Principal Secretaries of State and to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations for their information what you think fit to be done or altered in relation thereto and you are upon the mis-behaviour of any of the said Plantees or their Deputies to suspend them from the execution of their places till you shall have represented the whole matter unto Us and received the Our directions thereupon and in case of the Death of any such Deputy It is Our express Will and Pleasure that you take care that the person appointed to execute the place until the Plantee can be informed thereof and appoint another Deputy to give sufficient security to the Plantee or in case of suspension to the person suspended to be answerable for the profits accruing during such interval by death or during such suspension in case we shall think fit to restore the person suspended to his place again It is nevertheless Our Will and Pleasure that the person executing the place during such interval by death

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or suspension shall for his encouragement receive the same profits as the person dead or suspended did receive, And It is Our further Will and Pleasure that in case of the suspension of a Patentee the Person appointed by you to execute the Office during such Suspension shall for his encouragement receive a third part of the Profits, which would otherwise have accrued and become due to such Patentee giving Security to such Patentee to be answerable to him for the other third in case We shall think fit to restore him to his place again.

51. You shall not by colour of any power or Authority hereby or otherwise granted or mentioned to be granted unto you, take upon you to give, grant or dispose of any place or Office within Our said Province which now is or shall be granted under the Great Seal of this Kingdom or to which any person is or shall be appointed by the grant under Our Signet and Seal hereto any further than that you may upon the Vacancy of any such Office or Place or upon the

The Suspension of any such Office by you as aforesaid, put in any fit Person to officiate in the interval, till you shall have represented the Matter unto Us by one of our Principal Secretaries of State and to our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations for their Information as aforesaid which you are to do by the first opportunity and till the said Office or Place be disposed of by Us, our Heirs and Successors under the great Seal of this Kingdom or until some Person shall be appointed thereto under our Signet and Sign Manual or that our further Directions be given therew<sup>r</sup>. And it is our ex press Will and Pleasure that you do countenance and give all due Encouragement to all our Patent Officers in the enjoyment of their legal and accustomed Fees, Rights, Privileges and Immunities according to the time ancient and meanning of their Patents.

52. And Whereas several Complaints have been made by the Officers of our Customs in our Plantations of in America, that they are frequently obliged to serve on Taries and generally

personally to appear in Arms whenever the  
Militia is drawn out and thereby are much  
hindred in the execution of their Employment  
Our Will and Pleasure is therefore you take  
effectual care and give the necessary directions  
that the several Officers of our Customs be ex-  
cused and exempted from serving in any Dragoons  
or personally appearing in Arms in the Militia  
unless in cases of absolute necessity or serving  
any Parochial Offices, which may hinder  
them in the execution of their Duty.

59. It is Our further Will and Pleasure  
and you are hereby required by the first  
opportunity to move the Assembly of our said  
Province under your government that they pro-  
vide for the expence of making copies for the  
principal Officers of our Customs for the time  
being of all Acts and Papers which bear any  
relation to the duty of their Office, And in  
the mean time you are to give Orders that  
the said Officers for the time being as agree-  
able be allowed a free inspection in the  
Publick Offices within your government of all  
such Acts and Papers without paying any fee  
or

or reward for the same.

54. You are to transmit unto Us by one of Our principal Secretaries of State and to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations for their information a particular Account of all Establishments of Jurisdictions, Courts, Offices and Officers, Powers Authorities, Fees and Privileges granted and settled within Our said Province; together with an Account of all Expences attending the Establishments of the said Courts and of such Funds as are settled and appropriated for discharging such expences.

55. Whereas by Our Commission to you under Our great Seal of Great Britain bearing date the day of in the year of Our Reign, you are authorized to and impowered with the advice and consent of Our Council for Our said Province of South Carolina under your Government to settle and agree with the Inhabitants of Our said Province for such Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments as now are, or here after shall be in Our power to dispose of, and others to grant to any

any person or persons upon such terms and  
under such moderate Rents, Services  
and acknowledgments to be hereupon re-  
served unto Us, as you by and with the  
Advice aforesaid shall think fit, And where-  
as the usual directions for the due execution  
of the said Power and Authority contained  
as well in our general Instructions to the  
governors of our provinces in North America  
accompanying their respective commissions  
as in other additional Instructions which  
may have been given to them from time to  
time respecting the mode of granting Lands  
within our said provinces and the terms and  
conditions on which the said grants were  
to be made and granted have been found  
to be inadequate, improper and inconvenient  
We have therefore thought fit, with the advice  
of our Privy Council to revoke and annul  
and We do hereby revoke and annul all  
and every part of the said Instructions  
and every matter and thing therein contain-  
ed in so far forth as they relate to the  
laying out and granting grants of Land within  
our

Our said Provinces and to the terms and con-  
ditions upon which the said grants and to  
be made And it is Our further Will and  
Pleasure and We do hereby direct and  
appoint that the following Rules and Regula-  
tions be henceforth strictly and punctually  
observed in the laying out allotting and  
granting such Lands, Tenements and Heredi-  
taments as now are or hereafter shall be in  
Our power to dispose of within Our said Pro-  
vince of South Carolina, that is to say,

First, That you Our said Governor or Our  
Governor or Commander in chief of Our said  
Province for the time being with the advice &  
assistance of Our Lieutenant Governor of Our  
said Province, Our Surveyor general of Lands  
for the Southern District of North America  
Our Secretary, Our Surveyor general of Our  
Lands and Our Receiver general of Our Rent  
rents for Our said Province of South Carolina  
or any three of them do from time to time  
and at such times as you shall with the  
advice aforesaid judge most convenient cause  
actual Surveys to be made of such parts

of

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of our said Province not already planted or  
disposed of the Settlement and improvement  
whereof you shall think will be most ad-  
vantagious to the publick interest and helpe  
taking care, that such Districts so to be sur-  
veyed and laid out as aforesaid, be divided  
into such a number of Lots each Lot con-  
tain not less than one hundred nor more  
than one thousand acres of our said Land  
as your general shall judge but adapted to the  
nature and situation of the district so to  
be surveyed.

2<sup>nd</sup> That when the said Survey shall have  
been made, a Map of the District so surveyed  
with the several Lots marked and numbered  
thereon be hung up in our Secretary's Office  
within our said Province and Duplicated  
transmitted to us by one of our principal  
Secretaries of State and to our Commissioners  
of our Treasury accompanied with a report  
in writing signed by our said Surveyor  
general, descriptive of the nature and ad-  
dress of not only of the whole District in general  
but also of each particular Lot.

3<sup>rd</sup>

3<sup>o</sup> That so soon as the said Survey shall have been made and returned as aforesaid you our said Governor or Commander in Chief of our said Province for the time being do with the advice of our Council of our said Province and of the Officers herein before mentioned appoint such time and place for the sale and disposal of Lands contained within the said Survey to the best Bidder as you and they shall judge most convenient and proper giving previous notice thereof at least four months before such sale by printed advertisement to be published not only within our said Province but also in the other neighbouring Provinces and that you do proceed to such sales at the times appointed unless you shall first receive directions from us to the contrary under our Seal and Sign Manual or by our Order in our Privy Council.

4<sup>o</sup> That you our said Governor or our Governor or Commander in Chief of our said Province for the time being do with the advice and assistance aforesaid fix the price per

per acre at which the several lots shall be put up to sale according to the quality and condition thereof, taking care that no lot is put up to such sale at a less price than sixpence per acre and all such lots are to be sold subject to a reservation to His Bar Heirs and Successors of an annual quitrent of one halfpenny Sterling per acre.

5<sup>th</sup> That the printed advertisement containing notice of the time and place of sale to be published as aforesaid be as full and explicit as may be as well in respect to the number and contents of the lots to be sold, as the terms and conditions on which they are to be put up to sale, and the general situation of the lands and the advantages and convenience thereof.

6<sup>th</sup> That the persons who at such sales shall bid most for any lot, shall be the purchaser and shall upon payment of the purchase money into the hands of the Receiver General or his Deputy, who is to attend at such sales, receive from him a Bill of Sale of the said lots so purchased upon producing whereof

whereof to you our Governor or to our Governor or Commander in Chief of our said Province for the time being, he shall be forthwith intitled to a grant in Fee Simple of the Land so purchased as aforesaid by Letters Patent under our Publick Seal of our said Province, subject to no conditions or reservations whatever other than except the payment to us our Heirs and Successors of the annual Quit-Rent of one half penny per Acre as aforesaid and also of all Dues of Gold, Silver or precious Stones.

7<sup>th</sup>. That the Fees to be paid by Purchasers of Lands in manner herein before recited be such as are allowed by Law and no other and that neither our Governor or Commander in Chief of our said Province or any other Officer or Officers intrusted with the execution of these our Instructions do, for the present and until some other Arrangement be made for that purpose take any other or greater Fees.

56. And it is our further Will and Pleasure that neither you our Governor nor our Governor

or

or Commander in Chief of Our said Provinces  
for the time being &c upon any pretence  
whatever presume to plant any Lands  
Tenements or Hereditaments within Our  
said Provinces which are in Our Power to  
dispose of upon any other terms or in any  
other manner than as herein before recited  
without Our express Authority for that pur-  
pose under Our Signet and Seal or  
or by Our Order in Our Privy Council except  
only in the case of such Commission Officers  
and Soldiers as are intituled to Plants of Land  
in virtue of Our Royal Proclamations of the  
7<sup>th</sup> October 1763, to whom such plants are  
to be made and paid in the proportions  
and under the conditions prescribed in  
the said Proclamations.

57. And it is Our further Will and Plea-  
sure that in all Districts which shall  
hereafter be surveyed in order to a Sale of  
the Lands in manner herein before recited  
there be a reservation of such parts thereof  
as shall appear from the report of the Survey-  
or to be necessary for publick uses.

58. And it is further Will and Pleasure  
that you our said Governor or our Governor  
or Commander in Chief of our said Province  
for the time being do from time to time  
as often as any Survey or Sales of Land shall  
be made in manner before mentioned  
make full and particular Report to Us  
by one of our principal Secretaries of State  
of all proceedings in regard thereto, together  
with a State of the Expences attending the  
said Survey and Sales and upon their  
opinion of the Allowances it may be proper  
to make on that account to the said and  
instruct that We may take such Orders thereon  
as shall appear to reasonable and proper.

59. And whereas for some years past the  
Governors of some of our Plantations have  
seized and appropriated to their own use  
the produce of Whales of several kinds taken  
upon those coasts upon pretence that Whales  
are Royal Fishes which tends greatly to  
discourage the Branch of Fisher in our Plan-  
tations and the preventing persons from set-  
tling there. It is therefore Our Will and  
Pleasure

Pleasure; that you do not pretend to any such claim nor give any manner of encouragement to the Fishery of our Subjects upon the Coast of the Province under your government but on the contrary that you give all possible encouragement thereto.

60. You shall not remit any Fines or Forfeitures whatsoever above the sum of Ten Pounds nor dispose of any Forfeitures whatsoever until upon signifying to our Commissioners of our Treasury or our Treasurer for the time being the nature of the offence and the occasion of such Fines and Forfeitures with the particular sums or value thereof which you are to do with all speed you shall have received our Directions therein, But you may in the mean time suspend the payment of the said Fines and Forfeitures.

61. It is our Will and Pleasure that you do not dispose of any Forfeitures or Extrats to any person until the proper Officer has made enquiry by a Jury upon their Oaths into the true value thereof nor until you shall have transmitted unto the

To the Commissioners of Our Treasury or Our high  
 Treasurer for the time being a particular  
 Account of such Forfeitures and Escheats  
 and the value thereof and shall have re-  
 ceived Our Directions thereupon and you are  
 to take care that the produce of such  
 Forfeitures and Escheats in case we shall  
 think proper to give your directions to dispose  
 of the same be duly paid to Our Receiver  
 general of the said Province and a full  
 Account thereof transmitted unto Us by  
 one of Our Principal Secretaries of State  
 And to the Commissioners of Our Treasury or  
 Our high Treasurer for the time being with  
 the names of the persons to whom disposed  
 and provided that in the grants of all for-  
 feited and escheated Lands there be a  
 clause obliging the grantee to plant and  
 cultivate three Acres in every year for every  
 hundred Acres contained in his grant in  
 case the same was not so cultivated and  
 planted before and that there be proper law  
 and regulations of quit rents to Us, Our  
 Heirs and Successors.

62. Whereas We have thought it necessary  
for Our Service to constitute and appoint  
a Receiver general of the Rights and Revenues  
of the Admiralty. It is therefore Our Will  
and Pleasure that you be writing and apostling  
to Our said Receiver general, his Deputy or  
Deputies in the execution of the said Office  
of Receiver general and We do hereby enjoin  
and require you to make up your Accounts  
with him, his Deputy or Deputies of all the  
Rights of Admiralty (except of Pirates included)  
as you or your Officers shall or may at any  
time receive and to pay over to Our said  
Receiver general, his Deputy or Deputies for  
Our use all such sums or sums of Money as  
shall appear upon the foot of such Accounts  
to be and remain in your hands of any of  
your Officers, And whereas Our said Receiver  
general is directed in case the Parties charge-  
able with any part of such Our Revenue, re-  
fuse, neglect or delay payment thereof by  
himself or sufficient Deputy to apply in Our  
Name to Our Governors, Judges, Attorneys  
general or any other Officers or Magistrates  
to

be aiding and assisting to him in recovering the same; It is therefore Our Will and Pleasure that you Our Governor, Our Judges, Our Attorneys general and all other Our Officers whom the same may concern do use all lawful Authority for recovering and levying thereof.

63. You are to remit a liberty of conscience to all persons (except Papists) so as may be contented with a quiet and peaceable Enjoyment of the same; not giving offence or scandal to the government.

64. You shall take especial care that God Almighty be devoutly and duly served throughout your government; the Book of Common Prayer as by Law established read each Sunday and Holiday and the blessed Sacrament administered according to the Rites of the Church of England.

65. You shall take care that the Churches already built there be well and orderly kept and that more be built as the Province shall by Gods blessing be improved and that besides a competent maintenance

to be assigned to the Minister of each Protestant Church a convenient House be built at the common charge for each Minister and a competent proportion of Land assigned him for a Stoe and exercise of his Ministry.

66. And you are to take care that the Brick is to be so limited and settled as you shall find most convenient for accomplishing this great work.

67. You are not to prefer any Minister to any Ecclesiastical Benefice in that Province without a certificate from the Right Rev<sup>d</sup> Father in God, the Lord Bishop of London, of his being conformable to the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of England and of a good life and conversation; and if any person already preferred to a Benefice shall appear to you to give scandal either by his Doctrine or manners you are to use the proper and usual means for the removal of him and to supply the Vacancy in such manner as we have directed.

68. You are to give Orders forthwith if

the same be not already done, That every  
Orthodox Minister within your government  
be one of the Vestry in his respective Parish  
and that no Vestry be held without him  
except in case sickness or that after notice  
of a Vestry summoned he omit to come.

You are to enquire whether there be any  
Minister within your government who preaches  
and administers the Sacrament in any Ortho-  
dox Church or Chapel without being in due  
Orders and to give an Account thereof to  
the Lord Bishop of London.

69. And to the end the Ecclesiastical  
Jurisdiction of the Lord Bishop of London  
may take place in that Province so far  
as conveniently may be, We do think fit  
that you do give all countenance and en-  
couragement to the exercise of the same  
excepting only the collating to Benefices  
granting Licences for Marriages and probate  
of Wills which we have reserved to your  
Governor and to the Commander in Chief of  
our said Province for the time being as far  
as by Law we may.

70. And We do further direct that no School-masters be henceforward permitted to comes from this Kingdom and to keep School in that our said Province without the licence of the said Lord Bishop of London and that no other person now there or that shall come from other parts shall be admitted to keep School in South Carolina without your Licence first obtained.

71. And you are to take especial care that a Table of all Sacraments established by the Canons of the Church of England be hung up in every Protestant Church and duly observed and you are to endeavor to get a law passed in the Assembly of that Province (if not already done) for the strict observations of the said Table.

72. The Right Rev<sup>d</sup> Father in God Edmund late Lord Bishop of London having presented a Petition to His late Majesty King George the First humbly beseeching him to send Instructions to the Governors of all the several Plantations in America that they cause all laws already made against Blasphemy, Profaneness, Adultery

Adultery, Fornication, Polygamy, incest, Progana-  
tion of the Lord's Day, swearing and Drunken-  
ness in their respective governments to be  
severally executed, And We thinking it  
highly just that all persons who shall of-  
fend in any of the particulars aforesaid  
should be prosecuted and punished for  
the said Offences; It is therefore Our Will and  
Pleasure that you do take due care for the  
punishment of the forementioned Vices and  
that you earnestly recommend to the House-  
of Assembly of South Carolina to provide effectual Laws  
for the restraint and punishment of all such  
of the aforesaid Vices against which no Laws  
are as yet provided. And also you are to use  
your endeavours to render the Laws in being  
more effectual for providing for the punish-  
ment of the aforesaid Vices by present-  
ment upon Battle to be made to the temporal  
Courts by the Church Wardens of the several  
Parishes at proper times of the Year to be ap-  
pointed for that purpose and for the further  
discouragement of Vice and Encouragement of  
Virtue and good living, and that by such  
example

example the Infidels may be invited and per-  
suaded to embrace the Christian Religion; you  
are not to admit any person to publick  
Trusts and Employments in the Province  
under your government whose ill Times &  
Conversation may occasion scandal; And  
it is Our further Will and Pleasure that you  
recommend to the Assembly to encrease upon Pro-  
per Methods for erecting and maintaining of  
Schools, in order to the training up of Youth  
to reading and to a necessary knowledge  
of the Principles of Religion; and you are also  
with the assistance of the Council and Assembly  
to find out the best means to facilitate and  
encourage the conversion of Negroes and Indians  
to the Christian Religion.

73. You shall send to Us by one of Our  
principal Secretaries of State and to Our  
Commissioners for Trade and Plantations by  
the first Conveyance an Account of the pre-  
sent numbers of Planters and Inhabitants  
Men, Women and Children as well Masters as  
Servants, free and unfree, and of the Slaves  
in Our said Province; as also a yearly Account  
of

of the Increase and Decrease of them and  
how many of them are fit to bear Arms in  
the said Province.

74. You shall also cause an exact Account  
to be kept of all persons born, christened, and  
buried and send yearly fair abstracts thereof  
to us by one of our principal Secretaries of  
State, and to our Commissioners for Trade &  
Plantations for their information.

75. And we do further expressly command  
and require you to give unto us by one of  
our principal Secretaries of State and to our  
Commissioners for Trade and Plantations an  
Account every half year of what number of  
Negroes the said Province is supplied with.

76. You shall take care that all Planters  
Inhabitants and Christian Servants be well  
and fitly provided with Arms and that they  
be listed under good Officers and as often  
as shall be thought fit mustered and trained  
whereby they may be in a better reading  
for the defence of the said Province and for  
the greater security thereof, you are to appoint  
fit Officers and commanders in the several  
parts

parts of that Province bordering upon the Indians  
who upon any Invasion may raise Men and  
Arms to oppose them, until they shall receive  
Directions thereon, But you are to take ex-  
pecial care that neither the frequency nor  
unreasonableness of remote Marches, Drills  
or Trainings be an unnecessary impedi-  
ment to the Affairs of the Inhabitants and  
you shall not upon Account whatsoever  
establish or put in execution any Articles  
of War or other Law Martial upon any of our  
Subjects, Inhabitants of the said Province with-  
out the Advice and Consent of our Council there-

77. And Whereas you will receive from our  
Commissioners for executing the Office of Vice  
Admiral of Great Britain and the Plantations  
a Commission constituting you Vice Admiral  
of our said Province, you are hereby required  
directed carefully to put in execution the  
several Powers and Authorities thereby granted  
you.

78. And Whereas having been great Troubles  
in the manner of granting Commissions in the  
Plantations to private Ships of War, you are to  
govern

govern yourself whenever there shall be occasion according to the Commissions and Instructions granted in this Kingdome, But you are to grant Commissions of Marque and reprisal against any Prince or State or their Subjects in Amity with us, to any persons whatsoever without our especial command, And you are to advise the Commanders of all Ships having private Commissions, to wear no other colours than such as are described in an Order in Council of the Seventh of January 1730, in relation to colours to be worn by all Ships of War.

79. Whereas we have been informed that during the time of war our enemies have frequently got intelligence of the State of our Plantations by Letters from private persons to their correspondents in Great Britain taken on board Ships coming from the Plantations which has been of dangerous consequence, Our Will and Pleasure therefore is that you signify to all Merchant Planters and others that they be very cautious in time of war whenever it shall happen in giving any Account by Letters of the Publick Sale & condition

Our Province of South Carolina. And you are further to give Directions to all Masters of Ships and other persons to whom you may instruct your Letters, that they put such Letters into a Bag with a sufficient weight to sink the same immediately in case of imminent danger from the Enemy; And you are always to let the Merchants and Planters know how greatly it is for their Interest that their Letters should not fall into the hands of the Enemy, and therefore that they should give the like Orders to Masters of Ships in relation to their Letters and you are further to advise all Masters of Ships that they do sink all Letters in case of danger in the manner before mentioned.

80. And whereas the Merchants & Planters in America have in time of War corresponded and traded with our Enemies and carried Intelligence to them to the great prejudice and hazard of the British Plantations, you are therefore by all possible methods to endeavor to hinder all such Trade and correspondence in time of War.

81. Whereas commissions have been granted  
unto several persons in our respective Plantations  
in America for the trying of Pirates  
in those parts pursuant to the several acts  
for the more effectual suppression of Piracy  
And by a commission already sent to our  
Province of South Carolina, you as Captain  
general and governor in chief of our said  
Province are empowered together with others  
therin mentioned to proceed accordingly  
in reference to the said Province of South  
Carolina; Our Will and Pleasure is that in  
all matters relating to Pirates you govern  
yourselves according to the intent of the said  
act and commission aforesaid.

82. Whereas it is absolutely necessary that  
we be exactly informed of the state of de-  
fence of all our Plantations in America  
as well in relation to the stores of provision  
that are in each plantation, as to the Forts and  
Fortifications there and what more may be  
necessary to be built for the defence and  
security of the same, you are so soon as  
possible to prepare an account thereof with  
relation

relation to the said Province in most particu-  
lar manner. And you are thereto to ex-  
press the present State of the Arms, Ammu-  
nition and other Stores of War belonging to  
the said Province either in any publick  
Magazine or in the hands of private persons  
together with the State of all Places already  
fortified or that judge necessary to be fortifi-  
ed for the Security of our said Province  
And you are to transmit the said Ac-  
counts to us, by one of our principal Se-  
cretaries of State, and also (duplicated)  
thereof to the Master General or Principal  
Officers of the Ordnance which Accounts  
are to express the particulars of Ordnance  
Carriages, Ball, Powder and all other sorts  
of Arms and Ammunition in the publick  
Stores at your Arrival, and so from time  
to time of what shall be sent to you or  
brought with the publick Money and to  
specify the time of the Dispatch and the  
occasion thereof and other like accounts  
half yearly in the same manner.

88. And in case of Dispersal of any other

of Our Plantations you shall upon application of the respective governor thereof to you assist them with what aid the condition and safety of Our said Province under your government spare.

84. You are from time to time to give an account as before mentioned what strength your neighbours have (be they Indians or others) by Sea and Land and of the condition of their Plantations and what correspondence you do keep with them.

85. Whereas the peace and security of Our colonies and Plantations upon the continent of North America does greatly depend upon the Amity and alliance of the several Nations or Tribes of Indians bordering upon the said colonies and upon a just and faithful observance of those Treaties and Compacts which have heretofore solemnly entered into with the Indians by Our Royal Predecessors Kings and Queens of this Realm, And Whereas notwithstanding the repeated Instructions which have been from time to time given by Our Royal Grand Father

hand Father to the governors of our several colonies upon this head, he said Indians have made and do still continue to make great complaints that Settlements have been made and possession taken of Lands the property of which they have by Treaties reserved to themselves by persons claiming the same Lands under pretence of Deeds of Sale and conveyance illegally, fraudulently and surreptitiously claimed of the said Indians and whereas it has likewise been represented unto us that some of our governors or other chief Officers of our said colonies regardless of the Duty they owe to God and of the Welfare and Security of our colonies have countenanced such unjust claims and pretensions by passing Grants of the Lands so pretended to have been purchased of the Indians, we therefore taking this Matter into our consideration as also the fatal effects which would attend a discontent amongst the Indians in the present situation of Affairs, and being determined upon all occasions to support and protect the said Indians

in their Rights and Possessions and to keep  
inviolable the Treaties and Compacts which  
has been entered into with them do hereby  
strictly enjoin and command that neither  
yourself nor any Lieutenant Governor Presi-  
dent of the Council or Commander in Chief  
of our said Province of South Carolina do  
upon any pretence whatever upon pain of  
our highest displeasure and of being forth-  
with removed from your or his Office, give  
any grant or grants to any persons whatever  
of any Lands within or adjacent to the  
Territories possessed or occupied by the  
Indians or the property or possession of which  
has at any time been reserved to or claimed  
by them. And it is our further Will and  
Pleasure that you do publish a Proclama-  
tion in our Name strictly enjoining and re-  
quiring all persons whatsoever who may will  
fully or inadvertently have sealed upon  
themselves any Lands so reserved to or  
claimed by the said Indians without  
any lawfull Authority for so doing forth-  
with to remove hereupon, and in case  
you

you shall find upon strict Inquiry to be  
made for that purpose that any Lands  
within Our said Province upon pretence of  
Purchases made of the said Indians with-  
out a proper Licence first had and obtain-  
ed either from Us or any of Our Royal Pre-  
decessors or any person acting under Us  
or their Authority you are forthwith to  
cause a prosecution to be carried on ag-  
ainst such persons who shall have made  
such fraudulent Purchases to the end that  
the Land may be recovered by due course  
of Law, And whereas the wholesome Laws  
which have at different times been made  
in several of Our said Colonies and the  
Instructions which have been given by  
Our Royal Predecessors for restraining per-  
sons from purchasing Lands of the Indians  
without a Licence for that purpose and  
for regulating the Proceedings upon such  
Purchases have not been duly observed  
It is therefore Our express Will and Plea-  
sure that when any Applications shall be  
made to you for a Licence to purchase  
Lands

Lands of the Indians, you do forbear to grant such licence until you shall have first transmitted to us, by one of our principal Secretaries of State and to our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations for their information the particulars of such application as well in respect to the situation as the extent of the Lands so proposed to be purchased and shall have received our further directions thereon, And it is our further direction that it is our further Will and Pleasure that you do forthwith cause this our Instruction to you to be made publick, not only within all parts of your said Province inhabited by our Subjects but also amongst the several Tribes of Indians living within the same to the end that our Royal Will and Pleasure in the premises may be known and that the Indians may be apprized of our determined Resolution to support them in their just Rights and inviolably to deserve our engagements with them.

86. And whereas there is great reason to believe

believe that the Indians on the Frontiers of  
South Carolina, who have of late years fallen  
off from the British Interest there, have been  
in some measure provoked thereto by the  
injustice and ill usage which they have  
received from our Subjects in your govern-  
ment And it being highly necessary for the  
Welfare of Carolina that a good understand-  
ing should be maintained with the said  
Indian Nations, as well for the promoting  
of Trade as for the Security of the Frontiers  
of our said Province you are hereby particu-  
larly enjoined to use all possible ways and  
means for regaining the affections of the said  
Indians and to preserve a good correspon-  
dence with such of them as remain faithful  
to our Interest but especially with the Che-  
rokee Indians inhabiting the Mountains on  
the North west side of the said Province  
of South Carolina, and you are likewise  
hereby directed to recommend in the  
strongest Terms to the Indian Traders to  
be just and reasonable in their dealing  
with the native Indians and likewise to  
propose

propose to the Assembly if you and your Council shall judge it necessary to pass one or more Laws for the future regulation of the said Trade and for the encouragement and protection of such Indians as shall adhere to our Interest.

87. You shall cause a Survey to be made of all the considerable Landing Places and Harbours in our said Province and with the Advice of our Council there erect in any of them such Fortifications as shall be necessary for the Security and advantage of the said Province and take care that fit Storehouses be settled in said Province for receiving and keeping of Arms, Ammunition and other Publick Stores, all which is to be done at the publick charge; and you are accordingly to move the general Assembly to the passing of such Acts as may be requisite for the carrying on of that work in which we doubt not of their cheerful concurrence from common security and Benefit they will receive thereby.

88. You shall transmit unto us by one of our

Our principal Secretaries of State and Plantations by the first opportunity a Map with an exact Description of the whole Province under your Government with the several Plantations upon it and of the Fortifications as also of the bordering Indian Settlements.

89. You are likewise from time to time to send unto Us by one of Our principal Secretaries of State and to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations as aforesaid the account of the wants and defects of the said Province what are the chief products thereof and what new Improvements are made therein by the Industry of the Inhabitants or Planters and what further improvements you conceive may be made or advantages gained by Trade and which way We may contribute thereto.

90. If any thing shall happen which may be of advantage and Security to Our said Province which is not herein or by Our Commission provided for We do hereby allow unto you with the advice and consent of Our said Council to take order for the present herein following

giving unto Us, by one of Our principal Secretaries of State and to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations for their information speedy notice thereof in order to be laid before Us that so you may receive Our Satisfaction thereof if We shall approve the same, provided always that you do not by colour of any power or authority hereby given you commence or declare War without Our knowledge or particular commands therein except it be against Indians upon Emergencies wherein the consent of Our Council shall be had and a speedy Notice given thereof to Us by one of Our principal Secretaries of State and to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations for their information.

Q1. And whereas great prejudice may happen to Our Service and to the Security of Our said Province by your absence from those parts you are not upon any pretence whatsoever to come to Europe without having first obtained leave for so doing from Us under Our Sign Manual and Seal or by Our Order in Our Privy Council, yet nevertheless in case

of Sickness you may go to New York or any  
other of our Northern Plantations and there  
stay for such a space, as the recovery of your  
health may absolutely require.

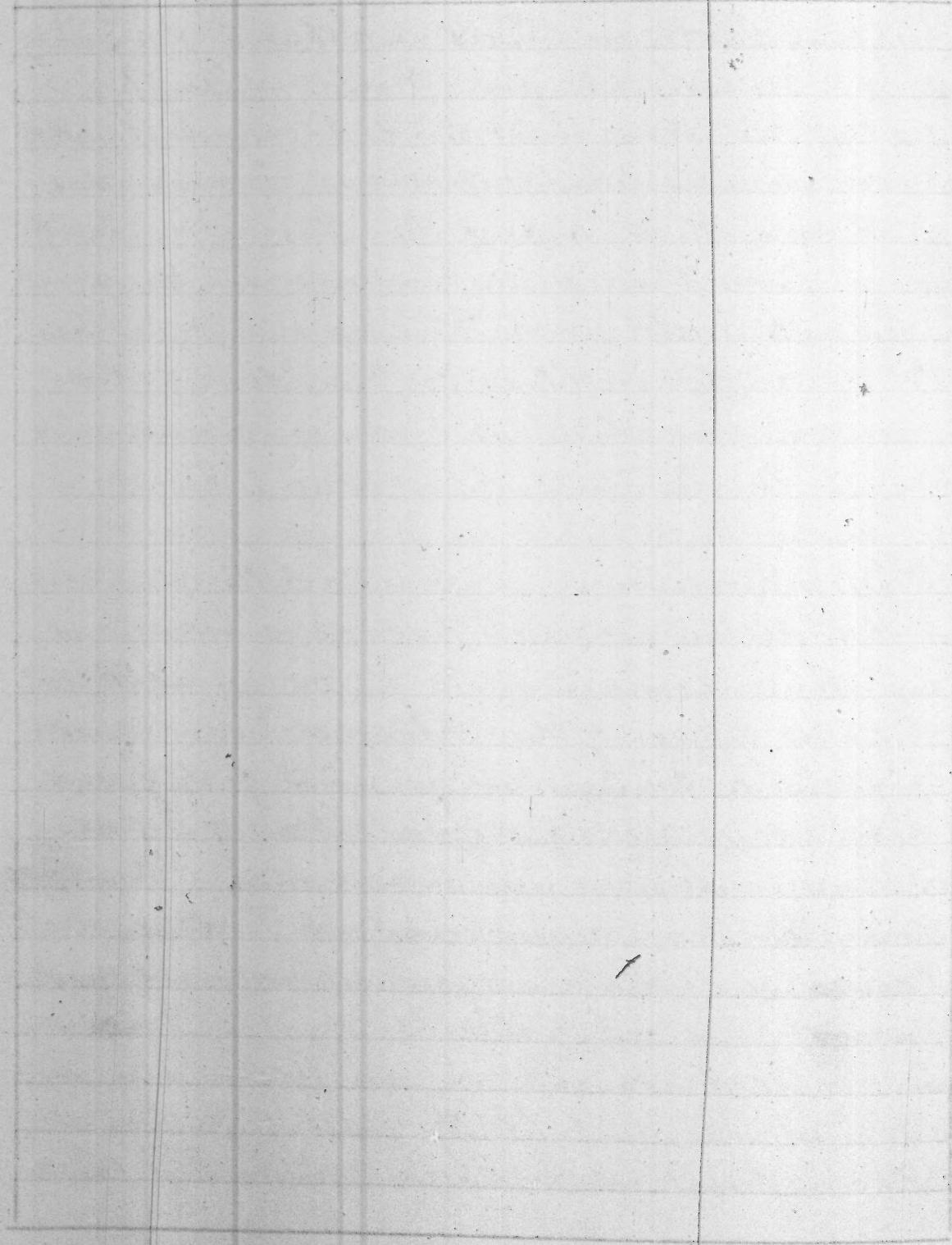
Q2. And whereas we have thought fit by  
our Commission to direct that in case of  
your death or absence from our said Pro-  
vince and in case there be at that time  
no person in the place commissioned  
or appointed by us to be our Lieutenant  
Governor or Commander in Chief, the eldest  
Councillor, whose name is first placed in  
these our Instructions to you and who  
shall be at the time of your death or absence  
residing within our said Province of South  
Carolina, shall take upon him the Admin-  
istration of the government and execute  
our said Commission and Instructions  
and the several Powers and Authorities  
therein contained in the manner hereby  
directed. It is nevertheless our express Will  
and Pleasure that in such case the said  
President shall forbear to pass any acts but  
what are immediately necessary for the  
Peace.

Peace and Welfare of Our said Province without Our particular Order for that Purpose, And that he shall not take upon him to dissolve the Assembly there in being nor to remove or suspend any of the Members of Our said Council nor any Justices of the Peace or other Officers Civil or Military without the consent of at least Seven of Our Council and the said Vice- President is to transmit by the first opportunity the reasons for such alterations sign'd by himself and by Our Council to His by one of Our principal Secretaries of State & also a Duplicate of such reasons to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations for their information.

Q3. And whereas We are willing in the best manner to provide for the support of the Government of Our said Province by setting apart a sufficient Allowance to such as shall be Our Lieutenant Governor Commander in Chief or President of Our Council for the time being within the same Our Will and Pleasure therefore is that when it shall happen

happen, that you shall be absent from our said Province one full Month of the Salary and of all perquisites and Emoluments what soever which would otherwise become due unto you, shall during the time of your absence from our said Province be paid and satisfied unto such Lieutenant Governor Commander in Chief or President of the Council who shall be resident upon the place for the time being which the like shall by order and allot unto him towards his Maintenance and for the better support of the dignity of that our Government.

Q4. And you are upon all occasions to send unto us by one of our Principal Secretaries of State a particular Account of all your Proceedings and of the condition of Affairs within your Government and also a Duplicate thereof to our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations for their information except in cases of a secret nature.



Orders and Instructions to our Trusty  
and Wellbeloved William Campbell by  
commonly called Lord William Campbell  
Our Captain general and Commander  
in Chief in and over the Province of  
South Carolina in America, The pur-  
suance of several Laws relating to Trade  
and Navigation of this Our Kingdom  
of Great Britain and our Colonies and  
Plantations in America, shew

First. You shall inform yourself of the  
Principal Laws relating to the plantations  
Trade, and shall take a solemn Oath to  
do your utmost that all the Clauses, matters  
and Things contained in all Acts of Parlia-  
ment now in force or that hereafter shall  
be made relating to our Colonies or Plantat-  
ions be punctually and bona fide observed  
according to the true intent and meaning  
thereof.

2<sup>nd</sup> And whereas by an Act made in  
the Seventh and Eighth Years of the Reign  
of King William the Third intituled An Act  
for

for preventing Frauds and regulating abuses  
in the Plantation Trade". The Officers appoint-  
ed for the performance of certain things men-  
tioned in an Act passed in the fifteenth  
Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second  
militialed, an Act for the Encouragement of  
Trade commonly known by the Name of  
the Naval Officers are to Security to the Com-  
missioners of Our Customs in Great Britain  
for the time being or such as shall be appoint-  
ed by them for Our use for the true and faith-  
ful of their Duty, you shall take care that the  
said Naval Officers do give such Security to  
the said Commissioners of Our Customs or the  
persons appointed by them who are empowered  
to take the same in the manner whereby they  
joined and that he or they produce to you a  
certificate from them of his or their having  
given Security pursuant to a Clause in the  
said Act and you are not to admit any person  
to act as Naval Officer who does not within  
two Months or as soon as conveniently may  
be after he has entered upon the execution  
of his Office produce a certificate of his having  
given

given such Security as aforesaid.

3<sup>rd</sup> And whereas it is necessary for the more effectual Dispatch of Merchants and others that the Naval Officers and the Collector of the Customs should reside at the same Ports or Towns, you are therefore to take care that this Regulation be observed.

4. Whereas by the Act for the encouraging and increasing of Shipping and Navigation passed in the twelfth year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, no goods or commodities whatsoever are to be imported into or exported out of any of Our Colonies or Plantations or any other Ships or Vessels whatsoever but in such as do truly and without fraud belong only to Our People of Great Britain or Ireland or are of the Built of and belonging to any of Our Lands, Islands or Territories as the Proprietors and right owners thereof and whereof the Master and three fourths of the Mariners at least are British under the penalty of the forfeiture and loss of all the goods and commodities which shall be imported into or exported out of any of the

the said places in any other Ship or Vessel as  
also of the Ship or Vessel with her sons, Funi-  
ture etc And Whereas by a Clause in the  
Act for preventing Frauds and regulating  
Abuses in the Customs passed in the thirteenth  
and fourteenth years of the Reign of King  
Charles the Second, no foreign Built Ship that  
is to say, not built in any of our Dominions  
of Asia, Africa or America, shall enjoy the  
privilege of a Ship belonging to Great Britain  
or Ireland alio' owned and manned by  
British Subjects (except such Ships only as  
shall be taken at Sea by Letters of War or  
reprisal and condemnation thereof made in  
our Court of Admiralty as lawful Prize) but  
all such Ships shall be deemed as aliens  
Ships and be liable to all Duties that Aliens  
Ships are liable to by virtue of the aforesaid  
Act for the encouragement and increasing  
of Shipping and Navigation, And whereas by  
a Clause in the Act for preventing Frauds  
and regulating Abuses in the Plantations  
Trade it is enacted that no goods or other-  
chandizes shall be imported into or exported  
out

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out of any of Our colonies or Plantations in Asia  
Africa or America or shall be laden in or  
carried from any one Port or Place in the  
said colonies or Plantations to any other  
Port or Place in the same or to Our King  
None of great Britain in any Ship or Bottom  
but what is or shall be of the Built of Great  
Britain or Ireland or of the mid Colonies  
or Plantations and wholly owned by the  
People thereof or any of them and navigated  
with the Master and three fourths of the Mar-  
iners of the said places only except such  
Ships only as shall be taken as Prize and  
condemnation whereof made in one of the  
Courts of Admiralty in Great Britain, Ireland  
or the said Plantations to be navigated by  
the Master and three fourths of the Mariners  
British or of the said Plantations as aforesaid  
and whereof the Property doth belong to British  
Subjects on pain of forfeiture of Ship &  
goods, And whereas by another Clause in  
the said Act for the more effectual preven-  
tion of Frauds, which may be used by co-  
louring foreign Ships under British Names

It is further enacted that no Ship or Vessel whatsoever shall be deemed or pass as a Ship of the Built of Great Britain, Ireland, Jersey or any of Our Plantations in America, so as to be qualified to trade to, from, or in any of the said Plantations until the persons or persons claiming property in such Ship or Vessel shall register the same in manner thereby appointed, you shall take care and give in charge that these matters and things be duly observed within Our said Province under your Government according to true intent and meaning of the said Acts, and the Offence and Offenders prosecuted according to the directions hereof and where it is required that the Master and three fourths of the Mariners be British you are to understand that the true intent and meaning thereof is, that they shall be such during the whole Voyage except in case of Sickness, Death or being taken Prisoners in the Voyage to be provided by the Master or other chief Officer of the Ship and none but Our Subjects of Great Britain,

Ireland

Island or the Plantations are to be account  
at British.

5. Whereas by the said Act of Navigation  
as the same stands amended and altered  
by the aforesaid Act for regulating the Plan-  
tation Trade it is enacted that for every  
Ship or Vessel which shall set sail out of  
or from Great Britain for any British Plan-  
tation in America, Asia or Africa sufficient  
Bond shall be given with one Surety to the  
Chief Officer of the Customs of such Port or Place  
from whence the said Ship shall set sail  
to the Value of one Thousand Pounds if the  
Ship be of less burthen than one hundred  
Tons and of the sum of two Thousand Pounds  
if the Ship or Vessel shall load any of the  
commodities herein enumerated, Viz. Sugar  
Tobacco, Cotton-Wool, Indigo, Sassafras, Fusticks  
or other Aying Wood of the growth production  
or Manufacture of any British Plantation  
in America, Asia or Africa at any of the  
said Commodities shall by the said Ship  
be brought to some Port of Great Britain  
and be there unladen and put on Shore  
*the*

The danger of the Seas only excepted and for  
all Ships coming from any Port or Place  
to any of the aforesaid Plantations which  
by this Act are permitted to trade there  
that the Governors of such British Plantations  
shall before the said Ship or Vessel  
be permitted to load on board any of the  
said Commodities like Bond in manner  
and to the value aforesaid, for each respec-  
tive Ship or Vessel that such Ship or Vessel  
shall carry all the aforesaid Goods that shall  
be loaded on board the said Ship or Vessel  
to some other of the said British Plantations  
or to Great Britain and that every Ship or  
Vessel which shall load or take on board  
any of the aforesaid Goods until such  
Bond be given to the said Governor or  
Certificate produced from the Officers of  
any Custom House of Great Britain that  
such Bond hath been there duly given,  
shall be forfeited with her guns, Tackle  
Apparel and Furniture to be employed  
and recovered as therein is directed, And  
whereas by two Acts passed in the Third  
and

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And your the Years of her Reign of Queen Anne  
the one intituled "An Act for Encouraging the  
Importation of Slave Stores from Her Majestys  
Plantations in America" and the other "An Act  
for granting to her Majestys a further Subsidy  
on Slaves and Merchandizes imported and by  
two other Acts passed in the eighth Year of  
King George the First, the one intituled "An  
Act for encouragement of the Trade Manufactu-  
ture of this Kingdom and for taking off several  
Duties or Merchandizes exported and for  
reducing the Duties upon Pepper, Cloves,  
and Mace, Cloves, and Nutmegs imported and  
for importation of all Sort of the products of  
the British Plantations into this Kingdom  
only" the other intituled "An Act to prevent  
the clandestine running of Goods etc and to  
subject Copper one of the productions of the  
British Plantations to such regulations as  
other enumerated commodities of the like  
productions are subject continued by An  
Act passed in the eighth year of His said  
late Majestys Year of His said late Majestys  
Reign and still in force; all Dues except under

under the regulations prescribed in the Act  
of the third year of His late Majestys Reign  
and the fourth and fifth years of our Reign  
Delapes, Tars, Hemp, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine  
Sharks glands, Bowspills and Copper Ore and  
by an Act passed in the fourth year of our  
Reign all coffee, Dimento, coral, Oats, Whale  
fins, Paws ticks, Hides and skins of Fox and Seal  
Askes of the growth, production or Manufacture  
of any British Colony or Plantation in  
America are under the like Securities and  
Penalties restrained to be imported into  
this Kingdom as the abovesigned mentioned enum-  
erated Commodities, And whereas by an Act  
passed in the fifth year of our Reign intituled  
"An Act for the more effectually preventing the  
Mischiefs arising to the Revenue and Com-  
merce of Great Britain and Ireland from the  
illicit and clandestine Trade to and from the  
Isle of Man" No Rum or other Spirits shall  
be shipped or laden in any British Colony  
or Plantation in America but on conditions that  
the same shall not be carried to or be land-  
ed in the Isle of Man, under the like Securities  
Penalties

Penalties and Forfeitures, and whereas by another  
Act made in the Fifth year of our Reign title-  
tled "An Act for opening and establishing cer-  
tain Ports in the Islands of Jamaica and Do-  
minica for the more free importation and  
exportation of certain goods and merchandizes  
for planting certain Bulks to defray the expen-  
ses of opening maintaining securing and improv-  
ing such Ports for accelerating the Bulks to be  
paid upon the importation of goods from  
the said Island of Dominica into this Kingdom  
and for securing the Bulks upon goods import-  
ed from the said Island into any other British  
Colony all Wool, Cotton Wool, Indigo, Sassa-  
fras, Fustick and all manner of dying Drugs  
or Herbs, Drugs used in medicine Hair, Fox  
Fides and Skins, Bott & Pearl Ashes, Whaleskins  
and Raw Silk of the growth and produceing  
any foreign Colony or Plantation shall upon  
the exportation thereof from either of the said  
Islands of Dominica or Jamaica be import-  
ed from thence directly into Great Britain  
under the like Securities Penalties and For-  
feitures, and by the said Act of the Fifth year

of Our Reign no goods whatever shall or may be  
exported from the said Islands of Dominica  
to any part of Europe to the Northward of Cape  
Finisterre except to Great Britain and such  
goods shall be there landed under the same  
securities, regulations and restrictions and  
subject to the like penalties and forfeitures  
You are therefore to take particular care and  
give the necessary directions that the true in-  
tent and meaning of all the said Acts be  
strictly and duly complied with.

b. You shall carefully examine all certifi-  
cates which shall be brought to you of Ships  
giving Security in this Kingdom to bring their  
lading of Plantation goods hither as also certifi-  
cates of having discharged their lading of Plan-  
tation goods in this Kingdom pursuant to  
their securities And whereas the better to pre-  
vent any of the aforesaid certificates from  
being counterfeited the Commissioners of Our  
Customs have thought fit to sign the same  
It is therefore Our Will and Pleasure that  
no such certificates be allowed of unless the  
same be under the hands and Seals of the  
Customs

Customs Commissioner and Collector of the customs  
in some Port in this Kingdom or two of them  
as also under the hands of four of our com-  
missioners of the customs at London or three  
of our commissioners of the customs at New-  
castle and where there it shall be reason-  
able so much of suspicion that the certificate  
of having paid Security in this Kingdom is  
false and counterfeit in such case, you or  
the person or persons appointed under you  
shall require and take sufficient Security  
for the discharge of the Plantation Ladiz in  
this Kingdom and where there shall be  
cause to suspect that the certificate of hav-  
ing discharged the Ladiz of the Plantation  
goods in this Kingdom is false and counter-  
feit, you shall not cancel or execute the Re-  
cording papers in the Plantations until you  
shall be informed from the commissioners  
of our customs in great Britain that the return  
of the said certificate is true, And if any  
person or persons shall counterfeit, forge or  
falsify any such certificate for any vessel  
or goods or shall knowingly or willingly make

make use thereof, you shall prosecute such person for the forfeiture of the sum of one hundred pounds according to a clause of the aforesaid Act for preventing Fraud and regulating Abuses in the Plantation Trade; and pursuant to the said Act, you shall take care that in all such Bonds to be hereafter given or taken in the Province under your Government the Sureties thereto named be persons of known residence and ability there for the value there mentioned in the said Bonds and that the condition of the said Bonds be within eighteen months after the date thereof the danger of the seas excepted to produce a certificate of having landed & discharged the goods thereto mentioned in one of our Plantations or in this Kingdom, otherwise to attest the copy of such Bonds under your hand and Seal and to cause prosecution hereof. And it is our further Will and Pleasure that you do give Directions to the Naval Officer or Officer not to admit any person to be security for another who has Bonds standing out and undischarged until he be concerned.

collected responsible for more than the value  
of such Bonds.

7. And you are also to give Directions  
to the said Naval Officers or Officers to advise  
with the Collector of the Port or District in  
calling Bonds and not to admit any Person  
to be Security in any Plantation Bond  
until approved by the said Collector, And  
whereas Lists of all Certificates granted in  
South Britain on the Plantations are every  
Quarter sent to the Collector of the District  
where such Bonds are given the said Naval  
Officer or Officers is or are to take care that  
no Bond be discharged or cancelled by  
him or them without first advising with  
the Collector and examining the said List  
to see that the Certificate is not forged or  
counterfeited And whereas the principal Officers  
of our customs in America are directed  
to examine from time to time whether  
the Plantation Bonds be duly and regularly  
discharged, you are to give Directions that  
the said Officers be permitted to have re-  
course to the said Bonds as well as the  
Books

Bills or Bonds in which they are or ought to be entered and to examine as well whether due entry thereof be made as whether they are regularly taken and discharged and where it shall appear that Bonds are not regularly discharged, you are to order that such Bonds be put in Suit.

8. You are to understand that the Payment of the Duties and Duties imposed by an Act intituled 'An Act for the encouragement of the Greenland and Eastland Trades and for the better securing the Plantation Trade' passed in the twenty fifth year of the Reign of King Charles the Second in the Plantation Committee therein enumerated, doth not give liberty to carry the said goods to any other place than to some of our Plantations or to Great Britain only, And that notwithstanding the payment of the said Duties Bond must be given to carry the said goods to some of the said Plantations or to Great Britain and to no other place.

9. You shall every three months or often

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or otherwise as there shall be opportunity of  
conveyance transmit to the Commissioners  
of Our Treasury or Our High Treasurer for the  
time being and to the Commissioners of the  
Customs in London a list of all Ships and  
Vessels trading in the said Province according  
to the Forms and Specimen herewith annexed  
together with a List of the Bonds taken pur-  
suant to the Act passed in the Twenty second  
and Twenty third years of King Charles the  
Second's Reign, intituled "An Act to prevent  
planting Tobacco in England and for regulat-  
ing the Plantations Trade" and you shall  
cause Demand to be made of every Master  
at his clearing of an Invoice of the contents and  
quality of his lading &c according to the Forms  
herewith also annexed and inclose a copy  
thereof by some other Ship or for want of such  
opportunity by the same Ship under cover  
sealed and directed to the Commissioners  
of Our Treasury or Our High Treasurer for  
the time being and to the Commissioners  
of Our Customs in London and send another  
copy of the said Invoice in like manner to  
the

The Collector of that Port in this Kingdom for  
the time to which such Ship shall be said  
to be bound.

10. Whereas by the aforesaid Act for the  
encouragement of Trade no Commodities of  
growth, production or Manufacture of Europe  
except Salt for the Fishery of New-England  
and Newfoundland, Wines of the growth of the  
Maderias or Western Islands or Azores, Turned  
Horses from Ireland and all sorts of victuals  
of the growth and production of Ireland and  
Salt to the Provinces of Pennsylvania New  
York, Nova Scotia, and Quebec, in pursuance  
of five Acts passed in the Thirteenth year of  
the Reign of King George the First in the third  
year of His late Majestys Reign and in the  
second fourth and sixth years of our Reign  
shall be imported any of our Colonies or  
Plantations but what shall be bona fide  
and without fraud laden and shipped in  
Great Britain and in Ships duly qualified  
you shall use your utmost endeavour for  
the due observance thereof and if contrary  
hereunto, any Ship or Vessel shall import  
into

into our said Province under your government  
any commodities of the growth, production  
Manufacture of Europe, but what are before  
excepted of which due proof shall not be  
made that the same were shipped or laden  
in some Port of Great Britain by producing  
bills or certificates under the hands and  
Seals of the Officers of our customs in such Port  
or Place where the same were laden such  
ships or Vessel and goods shall be forfeited  
and you are to give in charge that the same  
be seized and prosecuted accordingly.

11. And in order to prevent the acceptance  
of forged bills or certificates which hath  
been practised to our great prejudice you  
are to give effectual Orders that for all  
such European goods as by the said Act  
are to be shipped and laden in Great  
Britain, bills for the same from  
hence be produced to the collectors or  
other Officers of our customs in our aforesaid  
Province under your government for the  
time being before the making thereof &  
you shall give Orders that no European  
goods

Goods be landed but by Warrant from  
 the said Collector in the presence of an  
 Officer appointed by him and for the better  
 prevention of Frauds of this kind, you shall  
 take care that according to the said Act of  
 Trade, no ship or Vessel shall be permitted  
 to lade or unlade any goods or commodities  
 whatsoever until the Master or Command  
 er thereof shall first have made known  
 to you or such Officer or other person as  
 shall be hereunto authorized and appoint  
 ed, the arrival of such ship or Vessel with  
 her name and the name and surname of  
 the Master and hath shown that she is a  
 ship duly navigated and otherwise qualified  
 according to Law and hath delivered to  
 you or such other person as aforesaid a true  
 and perfect Inventory of her Lading, together  
 with the place or places in which the said  
 goods were laded and taken into the said  
 ship or Vessel under the inspection of such  
 ship and goods.

12. You shall not make or allow of any  
 Town, By-Laws, Usages or Customs in the  
 said

said Province under your government which  
are repugnant to the Laws hereinbefore men-  
tioned or any of them or to any other Law  
already made or hereafter to be made in  
this Kingdom so far as such Laws relate  
to and mention the said Plantations but  
you shall declare all such Laws, By-Laws  
Orders, or Customs in our said Province  
under your government which are any  
wise repugnant to the said Laws or any  
of them, to be illegal null and void to all  
intents and purposes whatever.

13. You shall be aiding and assisting to  
the Collectors and other Officers of our Ad-  
miralty and Customs appointed or that  
shall hereafter be appointed, by the Com-  
missioners of our Customs in this Kingdom  
by and under the Authority and direction  
of the Commissioners of our Treasury or  
our High Treasurer of Great Britain for  
the time being or by our High Admiral  
or Commissioners for executing the Office  
of High Admiral of Great Britain for the  
time being in putting in execution the  
same

several Acts of Parliament before mentioned.  
And you shall cause due prosecution of  
all such persons as shall any ways hind-  
er or resist any of the said Officers of Our  
Admiralty or Customs in the performance  
of their Duty. It is likewise Our Will and  
Pleasure and you are hereby required by  
the first opportunity to move the Assembly  
of our said Province that they provide for  
the expence of making copies for the Princi-  
pal Officers of our Customs in our said Pro-  
vince for the time being of all Acts and Pa-  
pers which bear any relation to the Duty  
of their Office and in the mean time you  
are to give Orders that the said Officers for  
the time being as aforesaid be allowed a  
free inspection in the publick Offices within  
your government of all such Acts and Papers  
without paying any Fee or Reward for the same  
14. Whereas the Commissioners appointed for  
collecting the expence per month from Seamen's  
Wives for Our Royal Hospital at Greenwich  
pursuant to an Act of Parliament passed  
in the second year of His late Majestys  
Reign

Reign intituled "An Act for the more effectu-  
al collecting in Great Britain and Ireland  
and other parts of His Majestys Dominions  
The Duties granted for the support of the  
Royal Hospital at Greenwich have given  
such Instructions to their Receivers in for-  
eign parts for their government therein. It  
is therefore Our Will and Pleasure that you  
be aiding and assisting to the said Receivers  
in your government in the due execution of  
their Trusts.

15. And whereas by an Act passed in the  
Sixth Year of His late Majestys Reign intituled  
"An Act for the better securing and encourage-  
ing the Trade of His Majestys Sugar Colonies in  
America," and by another Act passed in the  
fourth Year of Our Reign, intituled "An Act for  
granting certain Duties in the British Colonies  
and Plantations in America etc." Duties are  
laid on all Sugars, Pinches and several other  
Species of sugars wherein is enumerated of the Pro-  
duce and Manufacture of any of the Plantations  
not in Our Dominion which shall be imported  
into any of Our Colonies or Plantations notwithstanding

Plurality

standing which We are informed that great  
 Quantities of foreign Sugar, Spices and other  
 goods mentioned in the aforesaid Act are  
 clandestinely landed in our Plantations  
 without payment of the said Duties, Our  
 Will and Pleasure is, that you be aiding  
 and assisting to the Collectors and other Officers  
 of our Customs in your Government in col-  
 lecting the said Duties and seizing all such  
 goods as shall be so clandestinely landed  
 or put on Shore without payment of the Du-  
 ties; and you shall cause due prosecution  
 of all such Spices and other goods as shall  
 be seized for non-payment of the Duties as  
 well as the persons aiding or assisting in such  
 unlawful Importations or that shall hinder  
 resist or molest the Officers in the due exe-  
 cution of the said Laws and you are to  
 observe that our Share of all Penalties and  
 forfeitures so recovered is pursuant to the  
 said Act made in the fourth year of our  
 reign to be paid into the hands of our Col-  
 lector of the Customs at the Port or Place where  
 the same shall be recovered for our use.

16. You shall take care that upon any Actions  
Suits and Informations that shall be brought  
commenced or entered in our said Province  
under your Government upon any Laws or Stat-  
utes concerning our Duties or Ships or Goods  
to be forfeited by reason of any unlawful  
Importations or Exportations there be not any  
Tardy but of such as are Subjects of Great Britain  
or Ireland or are born in any of our said  
Plantations.

17. You shall take care that all places of  
Trust in the Courts of Law or what relates to  
the Treasury of our said Province under your  
Government be in the hands of our native  
born Subjects of Great Britain or Ireland or  
the Plantations.

18. And that there be no interruption or de-  
lay in Matters of prosecution and execution of  
Justice in our Courts of Judicature within  
our said Province under your Government by  
the Death or removal of any of our Officers  
employed therein, until we can be advised  
thereof and appoint others to succeed in their  
places you shall make choice of persons of  
known

Known Loyalty, Experience, Diligence and  
Fidelity to be employed for the purposes  
aforesaid until you shall have our appro-  
bation of them or the nomination from hence.

19. You shall from time to time correspond  
with the Commissioners of our Customs in London  
for the time being and advise them of all  
failures, neglects, Frauds and Misdemeanors  
of any of the Officers of our Customs in our said  
Province under your Government and shall  
also advise them as occasions shall offer of all  
Occurrences necessary for their information re-  
lating either to the aforesaid Laws of Trade and  
Navigation or to our Revenue of Customs and  
other Duties under their management both in  
Great Britain and the Plantations.

20. If you shall discover that any persons  
or their Agents claiming any Right or Property  
in any Island or Tract of Land in America  
by Charter or by Letters Patent shall at any  
time hereafter alien sell or dispose of such  
Island, Tract of Land or Property other than ours  
to our natural born Subjects of Great Britain  
without the Licence or Consent of His our said

or Successors signified by Our or their Writs  
in Council first had and obtained, you  
shall give notice thereof to the said the  
Commissioners of Our Treasury or Our High  
Treasurer of Great Britain for the time being.

21. Whereas by the aforesaid Act for preventing  
Frauds and regulating Abuses in the Plantation  
Trade it is provided for the more effectual prevention of Frauds which may be  
used to elude the intention of the said Act  
by colouring foreign Ships under British Colours  
that no Ship or Vessel shall be deemed or pass  
as a Ship of the built of Great Britain or Ire-  
land, Jersey, Jersey or any of Our Plantations  
in America so as to be qualified to trade  
to from or in any of Our said Plantations and  
that the person or persons claiming property in  
such Ship or Vessel shall register the same  
in manner thereby directed, you shall take  
care that no foreign built Ship be permitted  
to pass as a Ship belonging to the Subjects  
of Great Britain or Ireland until Proof be  
made upon oath of one or more of the Owners  
of the said Ship before the Collector or stamp  
Master.

Comptroller of Our Customs in such Port to  
which she belongs or upon like proof before  
yourself with the principal Officer of Our Re-  
venue residing in Our agreed Province under  
your Government if such Ship shall belong  
to the said Province, which Both you and  
the Officers of Our Customs respectively are  
authorized to administer in manner thereby  
directed and being attested by you and  
them, so administering the same and regis-  
tered in due form according to the Specimens  
hereunto annexed, you shall not fail imme-  
diately to transmit a Duplicate thereof to the  
Commissioners of Our Customs in London in  
order to be entered in a general Register to  
be there kept for that purpose with penalty  
upon every Ship or Vessel trading to from or  
in any of Our said Plantations in America  
as aforesaid and not having made proof of  
her Built and Property as by the agree-  
mented Act is directed, and shall be liable  
to such prosecution and forfeiture as any  
foreign Ship (except prizes condemned in Our  
High Court of Admiralty) would for trading with  
Our

Our Plantations by the said Law be liable unto  
with this Proviso, that all Ships as have been  
or shall be taken at Sea by Letters of Marque  
or Reprisal and condemnation whereof made  
in Our High Court of Admiralty as lawful  
Prize shall be specially registered mentioning  
the Capture and condemnation instead  
the time and place of building with proposal  
to upon such that the entire Prize be allowed  
the privilege of a British built Ship according  
to the meaning of the said Act, and that no  
Ships Name registered be afterwards changed  
without registering such Ship de novo, which  
by the said Act is required to be done upon  
any transfer of Property to another Port and  
delivering up the former Certificate to be can-  
celled under the same Penalties and in like  
method, And in case of any Alteration of Pro-  
perty in the same Port, by the Sale of one or  
more Shares in any Ship after registering there  
of such Sale shall always be acknowledged  
by endorsement on the Certificate of Register  
before two Witnesses in order to prove that the  
entire property in such Ship remains to some

125  
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of Our Subjects of Great Britain if any Dispute shall arise concerning the same.

22. Whereas by the Act passed in the twenty-first year of His late Majesty's Reign for encouraging the making of Indigo in the British Plantations in America as the same Islands continued and annexed by an Act passed in the third year of our Reign a premium of four pence per pound is allowed on the importation of Indigo of the growth of the British Plantations and there likewise contained in the said Act several provisions to prevent Frauds by importing foreign Plantations made Indigo or any other false mixture in what is made in the British Plantations with a view to recover the said Premium. It is therefore Our Will and Pleasure that if there are now or hereafter shall be any plantations of Indigo within our said Province under your government you do take particular care that the said provisions be duly and punctually complied with and do likewise from time to time transmit to us by one of our Principal Secretaries of State an

an Account of all such Plantations of Indigo  
with the Names of Planters and the Quantity  
of Indigo they make as also the Quantity of  
such Indigo expected from the said Province  
distinguishing the time when exported and  
the Port where shipped, the Names of the Vessels  
and the Port to which bound, and if there  
be any foreign Indigo imported into the said  
Province, & it is our further Will and Pleasure  
that you do in like manner transmit an  
Account of such foreign Indigo imported dis-  
tinguishing the time when and the place from  
whence imported together with an account of  
such foreign Indigo exported and the Port  
where shipped the Names of the Vessels and  
the Port to which bound.

23. Whereas by the Act passed in the  
enth year of the Reign of King William the  
Third to prevent the Exportation of Wool of the  
Kingdoms of Ireland and England into foreign  
Parts and for the Encouragement of the Woolen  
Manufactures in the Kingdom of England, It  
is amongst other things herein enacted that  
no Wool, Wool-fel's, Shortwings, Worlungs, Woolstocks  
Woolcote

Morsted & Days or Jerseye Sayes Frieses Drugges  
Clocke Sayes, Shalloons or any other Drapery  
Stuffs or Woollen Manufactures whatsoever  
made or mixed with Wool or Wool flocks  
being of the product or Manufacture of any  
of the British Plantations in America shall  
be laden or laid on board in any Ship or  
Vessel in any place or Port within any of  
the said British Plantations upon any pre-  
tence whatsoever as also that no such Wool  
or other the said Commodities being of the  
product or Manufacture of any of the said  
British Plantations shall be loaded upon  
any Horse, Cart or other carriage to be silent  
and purpose to be exported, transported  
carried or conveyed out of the said British  
Plantations to any other of Our Plantations  
or to any other place whatsoever upon the  
same and like pains penalties and forfeitures  
to and upon all the offender or offenders here-  
in within all and every of Our said British  
Plantations respectively as are provided and  
prescribed by the said Act for the like Offences  
committed within Our Kingdom of Ireland,

you

You are to take effectual care that the true intent and meaning thereof so far forth as it relates to you be duly put in execution.

24. In the Act made in the twenty fourth year of His late Majestys Reign for the more effectually securing the Duties upon Tobaccos There is a Clause to prevent Frauds in the importation of Bulk Tobacco enacting that no Tobacco shall be imported into this Kingdome otherwise than in Cask, Chest or Case containing 450 pounds weight of Tobacco each under penalty of the forfeiture thereof, you shall take care that this part of the said Act be made publick that none may pretend ignorance and that the true intent and meaning thereof be duly put in execution within your government.

25. And whereas His Majestys Highness the first was informed that a clandestine Trade had been carried on as well by British as foreign Ships from Madagascar and other parts beyond the Cape of Bonne Esperance within the Limits of Trade granted to the United East India Company directly to our

12<sup>4</sup>  
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Our Plantations in America to the great detriment of these Realms and in breach of the several Laws in force relating to Trade and Navigation Our Will and Pleasure is that you the said Lord Williams Campbell or in your absence the Commander in Chief of our said Province of South Carolina for the time being duly observe and cause to be strictly observed the several Laws and Articles abovementioned upon the first notice of the arrival of any Ship or Ships within the limits of any Port of or belonging to your Government which have or are suspected to have on board any Prohibited Goods or Commodities of the growth produce or Manufacture of the East Indies Madagascar any parts or places beyond the Cape of Bonae Esperanza within the limits of Trade granted to the United East India Company pursuant to the aforesaid Act of the ninth and tenth of King William you shall immediately cause the Officers of Our Customs in your Government and other Officers or Persons in aid of them to go on board such Ship or Ships and to visit the

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The same and to examine the Master or  
other Commanders, the Officers and Sailors on  
board such Ship or Ships and their Charter  
Parties, Masters, Agents and other Credentials  
Testimonials or Documents and if they find  
that such Ship or Ships came from the East  
Indies, Madagascar or any other parts or places  
beyond the Cape of Bonne Esperance within  
the limits of Trade granted to the said United  
East India Company and that there are on  
board any such Goods Commodities or Negroes  
as is above mentioned that they do give no  
tice to the Master or other person having then  
the command of such Ship or Ships forth  
with to depart out of the limits of your govern  
ment without giving them any relief support  
aid or assistance altho' it should be pretended  
that such Ships or Ships were on the same  
really should be in distress want viability  
danger of sinking or for or upon any other  
reasons or pretence whatsoever And that  
you the Governor or Commander in chief  
do by no means suffer any Goods Merchants  
dizes or Negroes from on board such Ship or  
Ships

Ships to be landed or brought on Shore upon  
any Account or Excuse whatsoever, And it  
is Our further Will and Pleasure that if any  
such Ship or Ships being foreign having on  
board any such Goods, Merchandise or Provisions  
do not upon notice given to the Master or  
other Person having the command thereof  
soon as conveniently may be Depart out of  
the limits of your Government and from the  
Coasts thereof without landing selling or Bartering  
any of the said Goods or Provisions, you Our Subjects  
or the Commander in Chief for the time being  
shall cause the said Ship or Ships and Goods  
and Provisions to be seized and proceeded  
against according to Law But if such Ships  
having such Goods or Provisions on board and  
entering into any Port or Place or coming up  
on any of the Coasts or Shores of Our said  
Province under your Government to belong  
to Our Subjects and do break Bulk or  
sell, Barter exchange or otherwise dispose  
of the said Goods and any part thereof  
contrary to Law, you are to take care that  
such Ship or Ships with the guns, Tackle.

Apparel

Apparel and Furniture thereof and all goods  
and Merchandise laden thereupon and the  
Proceed and effects of same be immediately  
seized and that the Laws in such case  
made and provided be put in execution  
with the greatest care diligence and applica-  
tion But if any Ship belonging to the Subjects  
of any foreign State or Potentate having on  
board any Negroes or East India commodities  
shall be actually bound to some place or  
Port in the West Indies belonging to any foreign  
Prince or State from our European Port and  
shall Ship shall happen to be driven in by  
necessity and be in real distress the same  
may be supplied with what is absolutely  
necessary for her relief but you shall not  
take have or receive nor permit or suffer  
any person to take have or receive any  
Negroes or other the said East India commo-  
dities in payment or satisfaction for such  
Relief that if any Officer of Our Customs or  
other Officer employed by you Our Governor  
or Commander in Chief in visiting searching  
or seizing such Ship or Ships goods, Merchan-

- tage

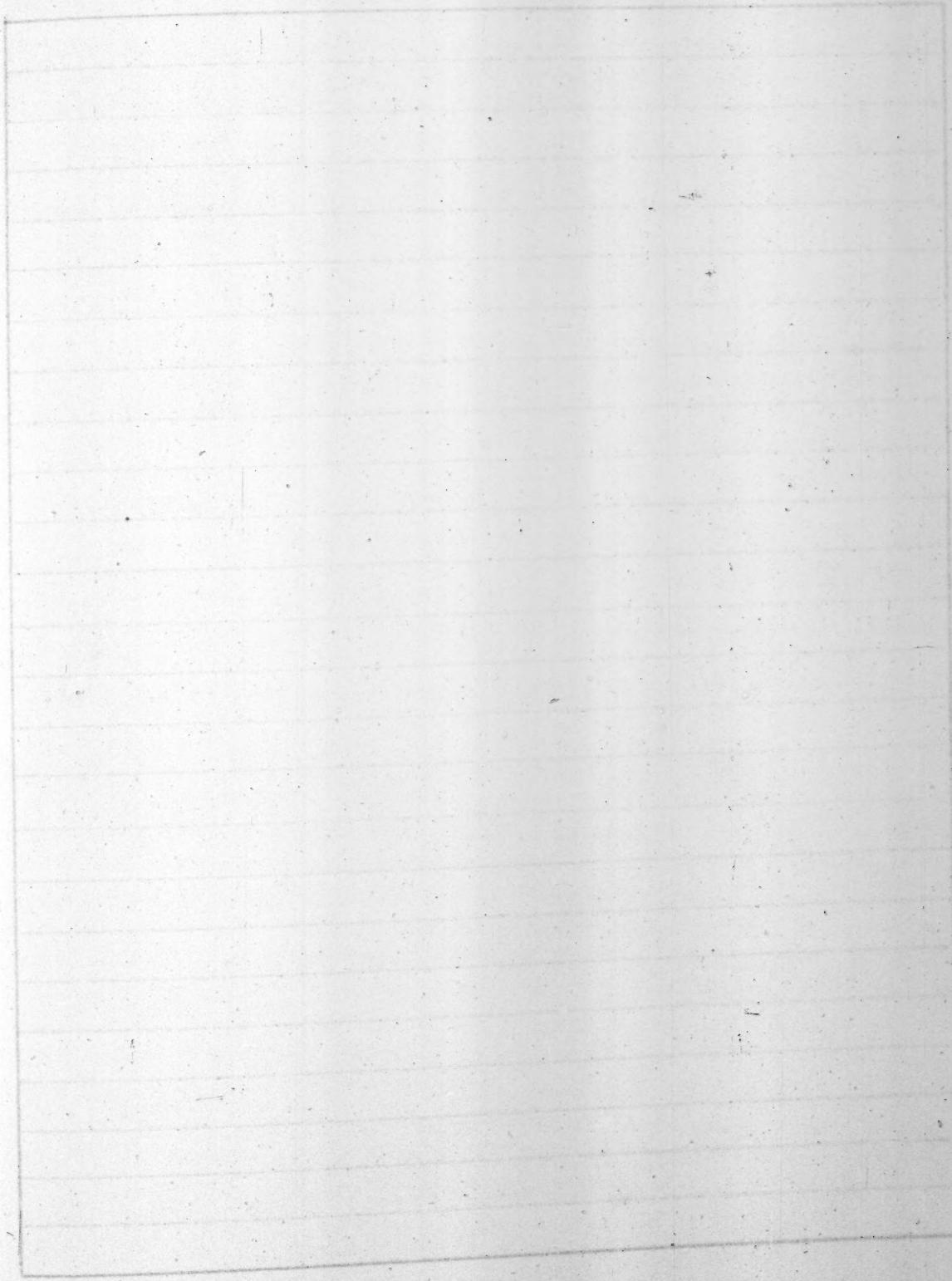
Merchandise or Negroes, be corrupt negligent  
or remiss in the discharge of his Duty thereon  
We do hereby require you to suspend him  
from the execution of his said Office and  
that you do by the first opportunity send  
an Account of such Officers Behaviour to  
Us by one of Our Principal Secretaries of  
State that we may be satisfied that such  
Officer be removed from his Employment  
and further punished according to his de-  
merit and Our Will and Pleasure is that  
you Our Governor or Commander in Chief do  
constantly from time to time and by the  
first opportunity that shall offer send to  
Us by one of Our Principal Secretaries of  
State, true full and exact accounts of your  
proceedings and of all other Transactions and  
Occurrences in or about the premises or any  
of them.

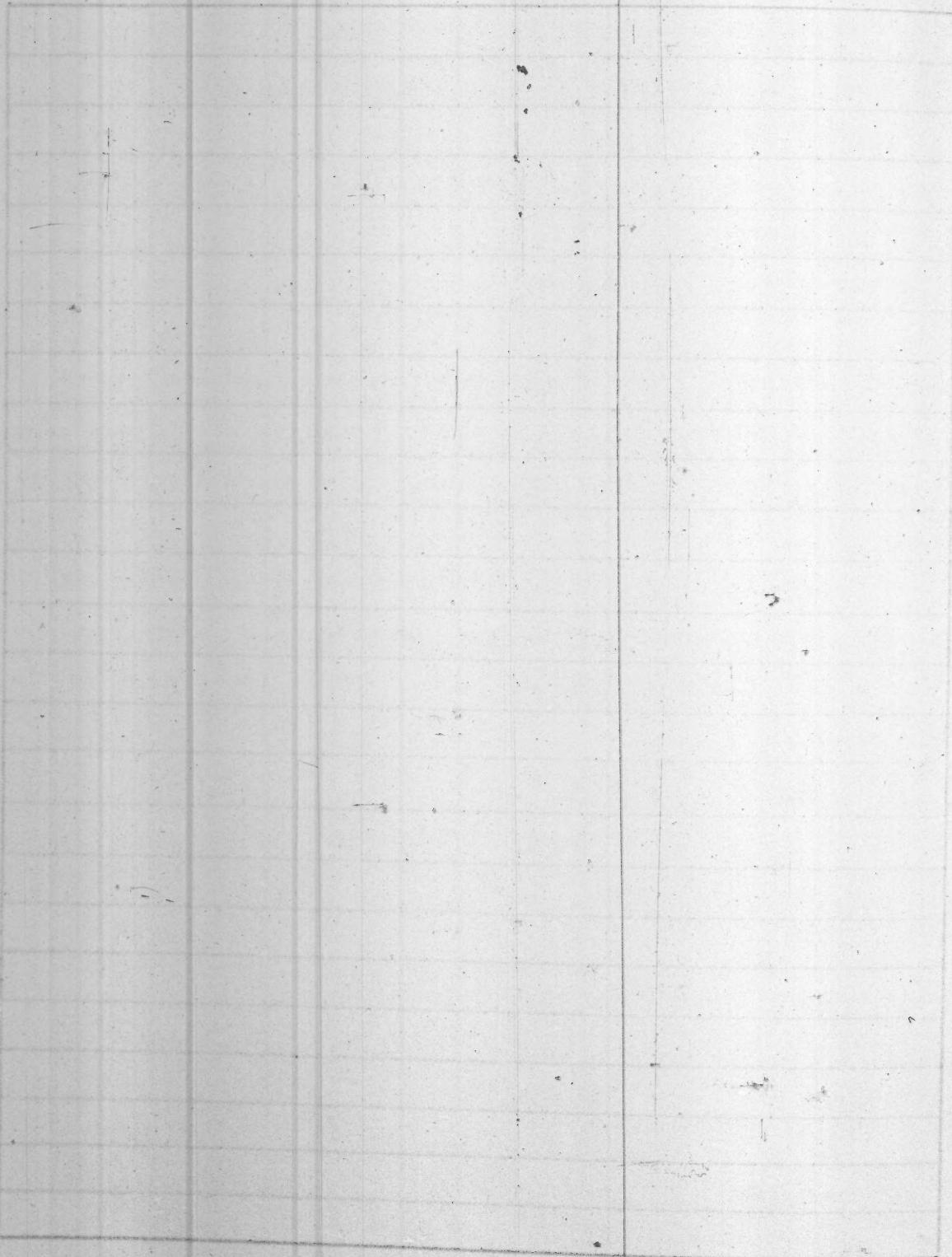
26. And whereas notwithstanding the  
many several Laws made from time to  
time for preventing of Frauds in the Plantation  
Trade, it is manifest that very great  
Abuses have been and continue still to be  
practised

practised to the prejudice of the same; which  
Abuses must needs arise either from the  
Insolvency of persons who are accepted  
for Security or from the remissness or con-  
siderance of such as have been or are Servitors  
in the several Plantations who ought to take care  
that those persons who sign Bonds should be  
duly prosecuted in case of non-performance.  
You are to take notice that the taking the  
Good of Our Plantations and the improvement  
of the Trade therof by a strict and punctual  
Observance of the several Laws in force concern-  
ing the same, to be of so great importance to  
the Benefit of this Kingdom and to the accom-  
plishing the Duty of our Customs here, that if We  
shall hereafter be informed that at any time  
there shall be any failure in the due obser-  
vance of those Laws and of these present  
Instructions by any wilful fault or neglect  
on your part We shall esteem such neglect  
to be a Breach of the aforesaid Laws; And  
it is Our fixed and determined Will and  
Pleasure that you or the Commanders in  
Chiefe respectively be for such Offence not  
only

130  
175

only immediately removed from your Employment and be liable to the Fine of one thousand pounds or otherwise suffer such other Fines Forfeitures, Pains and Penalties as are inflicted by the several Laws now in force relating thereto but shall also receive the most vigorous Marks of Our highest Displeasure and be prosecuted with the utmost Severity of the Law for your Offence against Us in a matter of this consequence that We now do particularly charge you with.





13 P.M. America & N. Europe Vol. 229.

No 14.

Whitehall 3<sup>rd</sup> July 1774

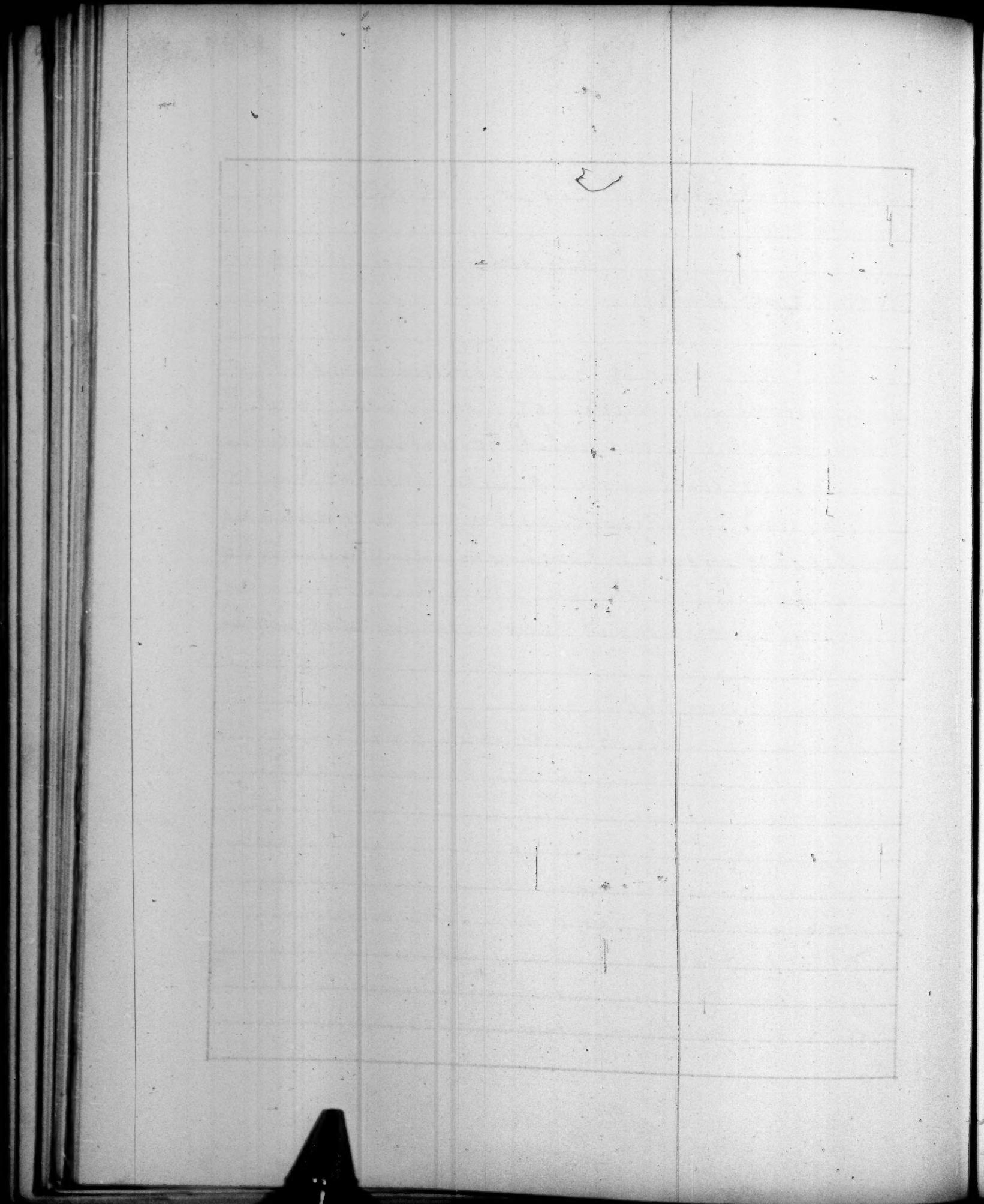
Lieut Geo<sup>t</sup> Bull

Sir,

As Lord William Campbell  
will shortly embark for his Government, I  
have only by this Packet to acknowledge the  
having received your Letters, numbered 67, 68  
and 69 and to thank you for the great Punc-  
tuality of your Correspondence, and theatten-  
tion you have shewn, since the Administra-  
tion of Government has been in your hands,  
to, &c.

I am Dear

Dartmouth



1777

B.P.B.C. America & West Indies Vol. 229  
1571.

Charleston July 31<sup>st</sup> 1777.

My Lord,

On the 20<sup>th</sup> instant were honour-  
ed with your Lordship's Dispatches by the  
Swallow Packet, with your Lordship's circular  
letter, Copy of the King's Message and Address  
from both Houses of Parliament, on American  
Affairs, your Lordship's No 11 and the Papers re-  
lative to Baron de Beaupoil, and your Lordship  
No 12.

With regard to the publication of the Bos-  
ton Port Act, directed by your Lordship thro'  
Mr Pownal, that became unnecessary as it  
had been already published in all our Gazettes.

I had expectation that the Measures  
taken by the Parliament relative to Boston,  
would have had some happy effect towards  
composing the disturbances in this Province,  
which seemed to have subsided a little last  
winter, but it has taken a contrary turn.  
Their own apprehensions and thoughts con-  
firmed by the Resolutions and Correspondence

from other Colonies have raised an universal spirit of jealousy against Great Britain, and of unanimity towards each other. It is very universal, indeed, for few who think otherwise are hardy enough to avow it publickly. The general claim is, exemption from taxation but by their own Representatives as co-essential with the British, their own, Constitution. Some who do not enter so deep into Principles, are alarmed at the consequence of a ready acquiescence under taxation by the Parliament as they apprehend that then all the variety of ways and means of raising money in Great Britain will be soon put in practice here and applied to purposes not merely American. Such arguments as the last are easily understood and felt by every man, and catches like wildfire among the multitude. They are deaf to the Argument on the other side of the question, tho' obvious to a man of consideration, that in every Empire, an absolute power must necessarily be lodged somewhere, over all the Parts and Members thereof, which in Great Britain is in the King and his Parliament. But liberty or slavery in their greatest latitude & the

as the alternative generally held forth in their  
popular meetings, for little attention or patience  
is shown to those who attempt to state things  
in a different light.

Your Lordship has doubtless been inform-  
ed of the proposal from Boston that there  
should be a Congress of Committee from every  
Province to consider what was proper to be  
done by them in this crisis. Accordingly on the  
6<sup>th</sup> instant a great concourse of People assembled  
in Charlestown in order to choose a Committee  
of five men for South Carolina. I enclose in my  
Gazette which publishes the result thereof.

I beg your Lordship's permission to observe,  
and I do it with great concern, that this spirit  
of opposition to taxation and its consequences  
is so violent and so universal throughout  
America, that I am apprehensive it will not  
be soon or easily appeased. The general voice  
speaks discontent, and sometime in a tone of  
despair, as determined to stop all exports to and  
imports from Great Britain, and even to silence  
the Courts of Law, foreseeing, but regardless of  
the ruine that must attend themselves in  
that

that case, content to change a comfortable fit a  
parimonious life, to be satisfied with the few  
means of nature, if by their sufferings they  
can bring Great Britain to feel. This is the lan-  
guage of the most violent, others think going  
too far, and the most violent too often prevail  
over the moderate. When Men shall in general  
lay aside the hopes of getting riches, and abandon  
the employments of Agriculture, Commerce and  
Mechanic labour, what turn their leisure time,  
under such circumstances, may take, I submit  
to your Lordship's knowledge of History and of  
the human mind. Such sudden and great  
changes in the manners of an extended Hous-  
ing People among whom the gazettes are filled  
with such variety of articles for luxury, is  
yearee credible, tho' possible, but the continuance  
of it is very improbable.

The first account of the result of the Congress  
at Philadelphia may reach your Lordship  
the beginning of November. I think it my  
duty to make this true and faithful Repre-  
sentation of the disposition and temper of  
the People, how disagreeable & vexer it may  
appear

appear, and to confide in the Royal Wisdom  
for the Remedy.

Captain Maistland, who, on the instant,  
had brought in several Chests of Tea for  
Merchants of this Town, which, he had pre-  
mised the General Committee, as far called,  
to destroy or carry back, and taken in his  
load of Rice in the meantime, gave great  
offence to the Committee and the People, as the  
~~Tea~~ was high day landed by the custom House  
Officers and lodged in the King's Store House.  
Several hundred men went with great threats  
in quest of him, in the evening, but as they  
entered his ship on one side, he went off  
from the other, and took shelter on board his  
Majesty's ship Glasgow, then in Fisherman  
Road, and next morning his ship was re-  
moved from the wharfs by Captain Maitly's  
assistance. Another Parcel of Tea since arrived,  
by consent of the Committee, is lodged in the  
King's Stores in the same predicament.  
Altho' Captain Maistland sails first, yet, as his  
ship is heavily laden, I think my account  
of these matters will reach your Lordship  
*soonest*

earnest than the Packet.

The General Assembly stands prorogued to the 2<sup>d</sup> of next month, but as I suppose their deliberations may tend rather to general American than useful Provincial Purposes, I intend to prorogue them, but not to a distant day, as from some Passengers lately arrived from London, I have reason to expect and hope our Governor Lord William Campbell will be here the beginning of September.

As Mr. Stuart, his Majesty's Superintendant, is in Town, I shall not trespass upon your Lordship's further with saying anything on Indian affairs.

I must entreat your Lordship's Pardon for the length of this Letter which I thought somewhat more necessary, as the correspondence which I have the honour at present to hold with your Lordship upon our public affairs, is happily for his Majesty's service soon to be concluded and transferred into the hands of Lord William Campbell.

I have the honour to be with the greatest respect,

My

My Dear  
Your Lordship's  
Most obedient and  
Most humble Servant  
W<sup>m</sup> Hull

S<sup>r</sup>  
the right honourable  
The Earl of Dartmouth  
his Majesty's Principal Secretary  
of State for America.  
Whitehall

(Endorsed)  
Received 16<sup>th</sup> Sept:

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B. P. R. C. America & W. Indies. Vol. 229.  
In Lieut Govt's Bills of 31<sup>st</sup> July 1774.

Numb. 2010. The  
South Carolina Gazette  
Pro Patria, Pro Legis, Pro Rege.  
Monday July 11<sup>th</sup> 1774.

Charles Town. Printed by Peter Smith,  
Printer, to the Honourable the Commons House  
of Assembly, at his Office, on the Bay,  
near the Exchange.

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B. R. O. America & N. Indies Vol 229.

No 70.

Charleston August 1<sup>st</sup> 1770

My Lord,

Mr Irving his Majestys Receiver General of Quit Rents for this Province produced his Majestys Royal Mandamus appointing him of his Council, to which he was accordingly admitted. Sir Egerton Leigh having applied to me for leave to go to England for the recovery of his health in such pressing terms, that I could not refuse it.

I have appointed Mr Simpson Attorney General during the absence of Sir Egerton Leigh, and until his Majestys Pleasure thereupon shall be known, whose diligence and fidelity in the Kings service, I have experienced on a former like occasion.

I have the honour to be with the greatest respect

My Lord your Lordships

To

Most Obedt & most humble Servant

the R. & H. C. C.

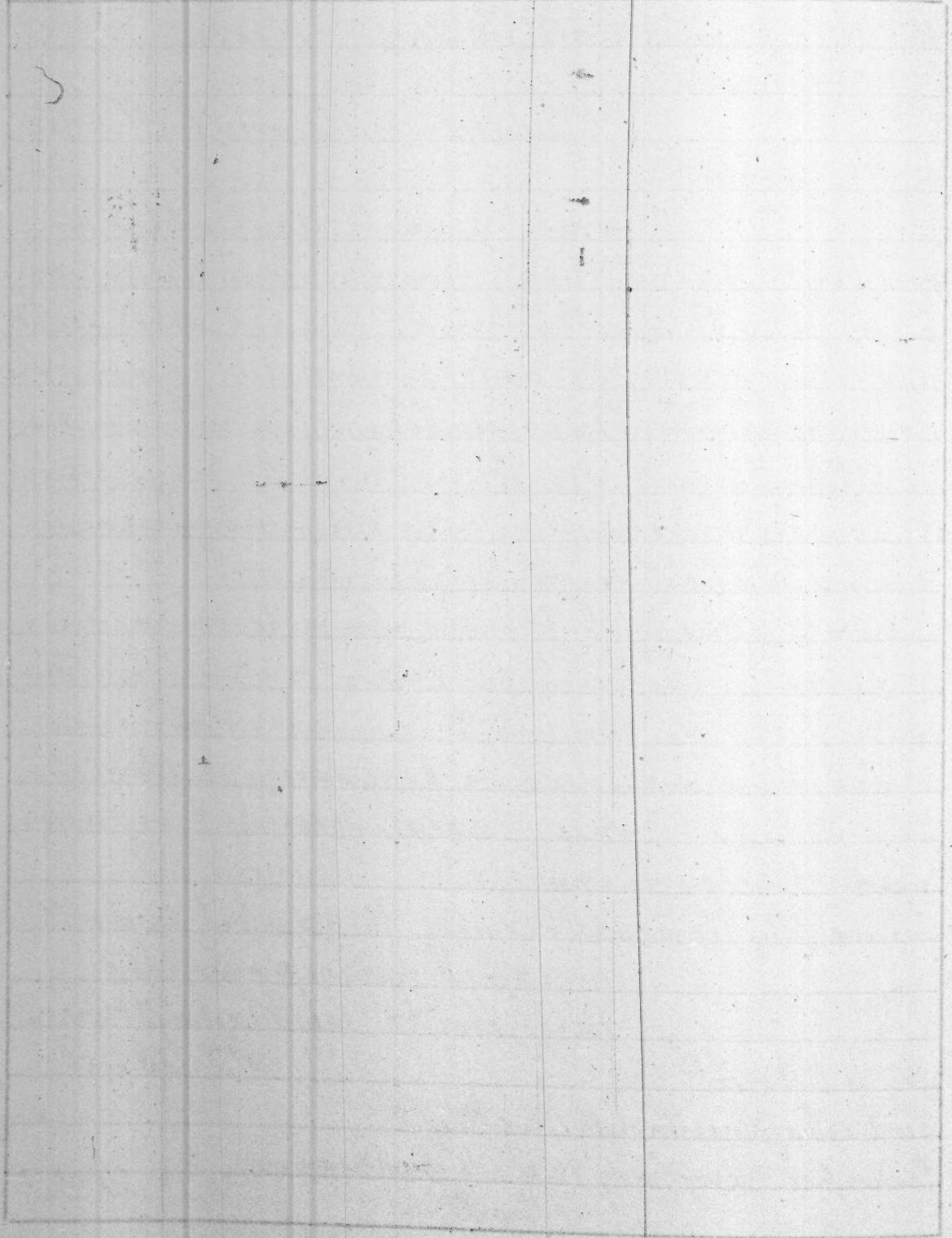
W<sup>m</sup> Bull

the Earl of Dartmouth his Majestys

Principal Secretary of State for America

Whitehall

Aug<sup>st</sup> 16<sup>th</sup> 1770



B.P.R.O. America & N. India Vol 229.

1770.

Charleston August 1<sup>st</sup> 1770.

My Lord,

In obedience to the King's Commands, I shall, I believe by the next Packet, be able to report to your Lordship a state of the affairs of the Baron de Beaumain. I have spoke to Mr. Rhind the Executor of the late M<sup>r</sup>. De Beaumain, and shall not fail to urge him to be expeditious in bringing the affairs in his hands to a final Settlement, and I flatter myself that I shall cause the Articles in the Memorial mentioned to be put in such a train as will be satisfactory to the Baron, and in a short time put him in possession of what he is entitled to as universal Heir to his late uncle Hector Berenger de Beaumain.

I have the Honor to be with the greatest respect

My Lord, Your Lordships

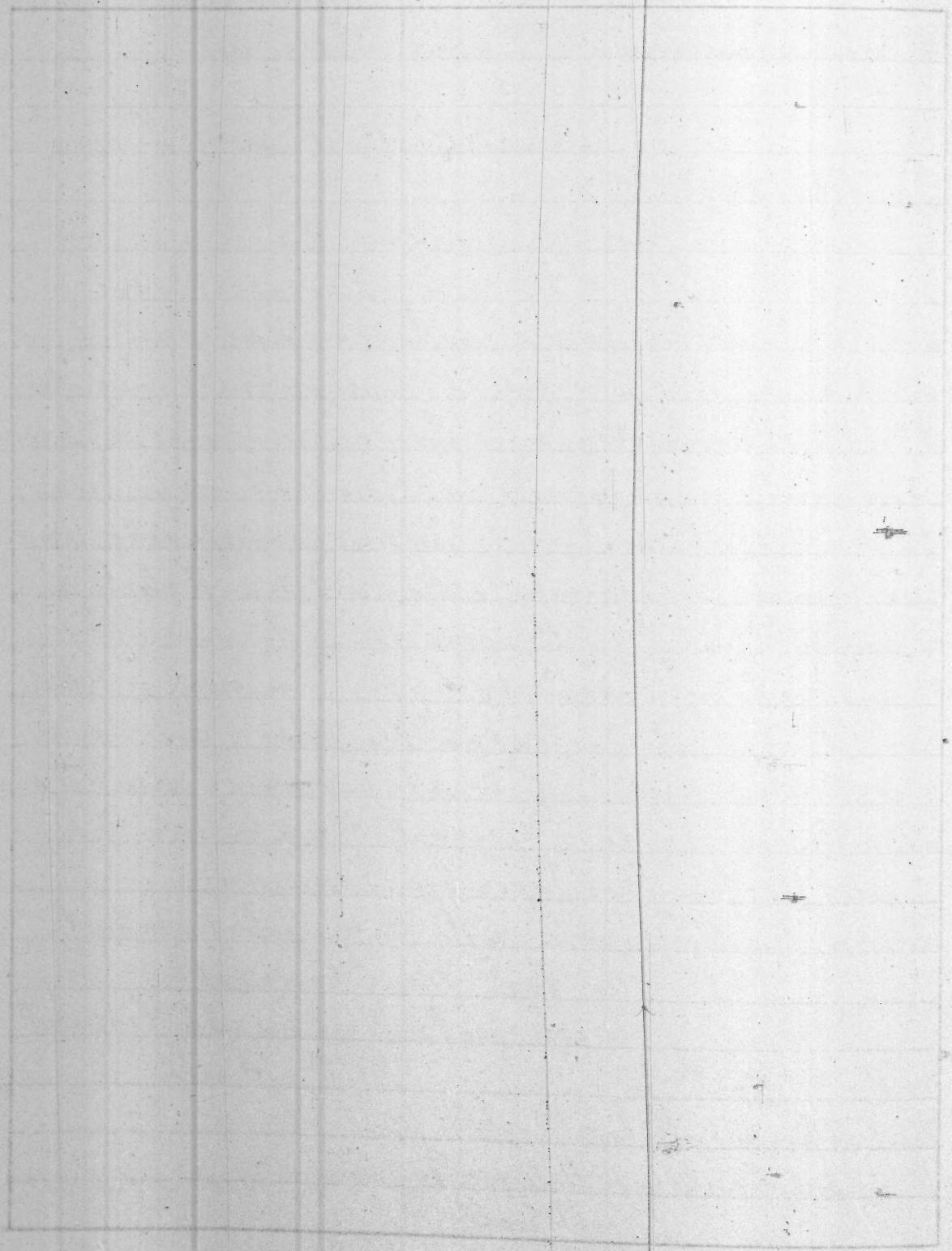
Most Obedt<sup>t</sup> & Most humble Servant

To the R<sup>t</sup> Hon<sup>ble</sup>

W<sup>m</sup> Bull

Earl of Dartmouth his Maj<sup>y</sup>'s

Principal Secretary of State for America Rec<sup>d</sup> 26<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup>  
Whitehall



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B.P.B. & America & N. Indies Vol. 229.

1<sup>o</sup> 14.

Whitehall 3<sup>d</sup> August 1770

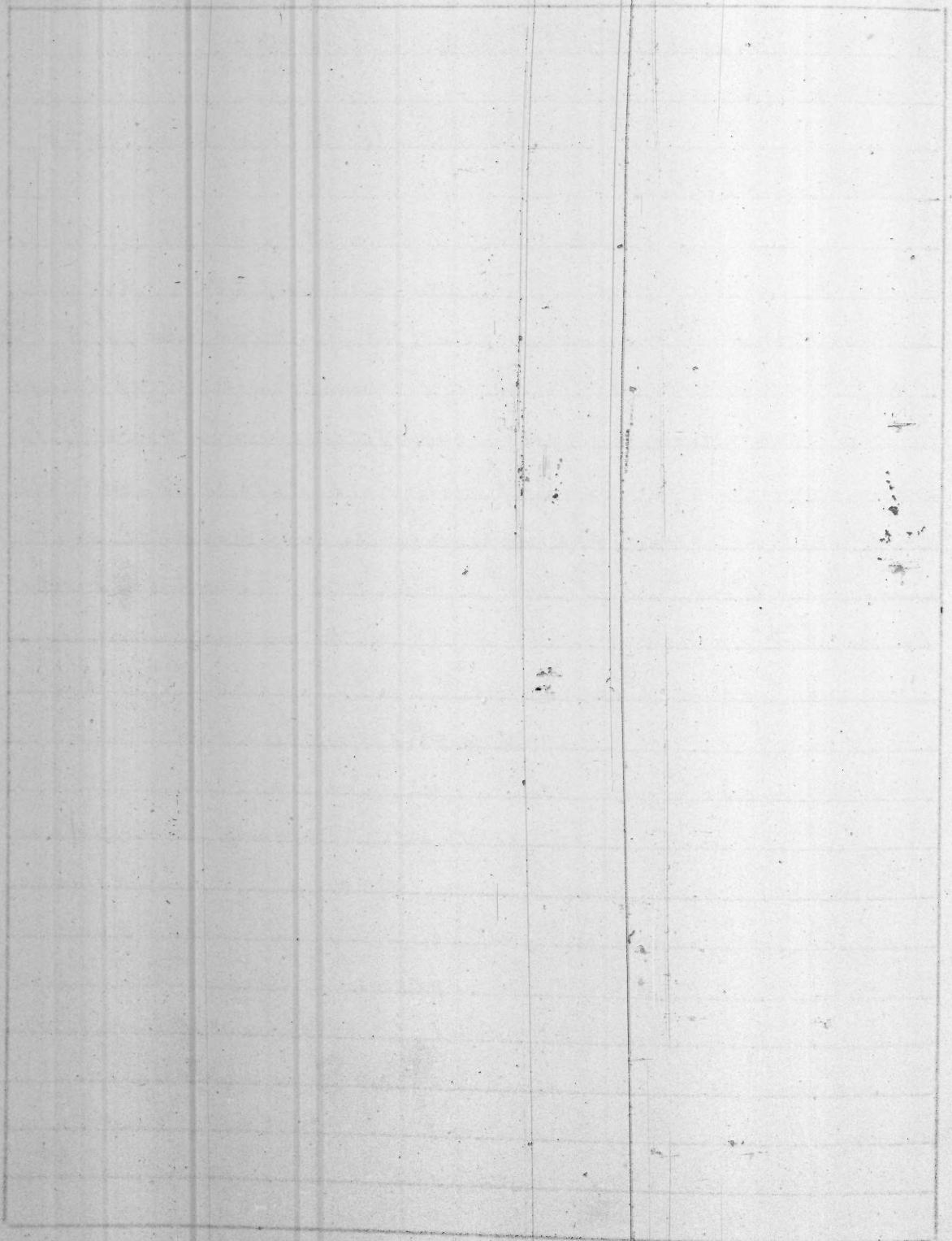
Lieut. Genl. Bull

Sir,

I have not failed to lay before the King the case of Israel Barker, stated in your letter to me of the 4<sup>th</sup> June R. Yo. and his Majesty is graciously pleased to command me to signify his Royal pleasure that the fine to which he is subject, and the payment whereof you have suspended be remitted.

I am &c.<sup>a</sup>

Dartmouth



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B.P.R.O. America & N. India Vol. 229

N<sup>o</sup>. 74.

Charlestown August 3<sup>rd</sup> 1774.

My Lord,

It having been expected that I should prorogue the General Assembly yesterday at the usual time about 10 or no'clock, the Assembly privately and punctually met at 8 o'clock in the morning and made an House, which was very uncommon. They had not been assembled five minutes before I was apprized of it, I immediately went to the Council Chamber in order to prorogue them, and waited a few minutes for one or two of the Council to be present as soon as I sent for the Assembly they attended, and I prorogued them to the 6<sup>th</sup> September.

But their business having been ready prepared, in which they were all previously agreed, it required only a few minutes to pass thro' the forms of the House. They came to two Resolutions, one approving and confirming the Election of the five persons chosen, on the 6<sup>th</sup> of last month, to assist at the Congress from the several Provinces, and the other that they would

would provide for the expence of their Voyage  
I returned to my own House again in less  
than twenty minutes past eight.

Your Lordship will see by this instance, with  
what perseverance, secrecy and unanimity, they  
form and conduct their designs, how obedient  
the Body is to the Heads and how faithful in  
their secrets. They had prepared a Message  
to me, which the Prorogation prevented, to  
desire I would purchase a number of small  
Arms to be given to many poor Irish and  
others in our Western frontiers, with Ammu-  
nition, upon the apprehensions of an Indian  
War. Whenever that appears to me unavoid-  
able, I shall take every step in my power to  
enable them to defend themselves. It is not im-  
probable but many of the poor Irish may  
have been white Boys, Hearts of Oak, or Hearts  
of Steel, who have been accustomed to oppose  
Law and Authority in Ireland, may not  
change their disposition with their climate,  
and may think of other objects than Indians.  
In the warmth of Argument, which is an  
artful method of extracting secrets, words are

words are sometimes inadvertently dropped, which convey ideas of extremities, in case of their failing in their expectations of redress.

The three expressions come publickly from a few and by accident, I think prefer to acquaint your Lordship therewith, that your Lordship may consider from the collecting and comparing all the variety of circumstances, how deep or wide such thoughts may extend, or whether they deserve attention.

In case of an Indian War, which has been often mentioned as a reason to renew our Military spirit, your Lordship will perhaps pardon the length of this letter in a Packet where there are so many others, if I lay before your Lordship a short view of the Military State of this Province. There are from an accession of the Irish, and others from the Northern Provinces about twelve thousand men, mostly, except the poorest, furnished with Muskets, besides a number of trusty Negroes to be armed in case of need. In the Country, tho' expert in the use of the gun, they neglect mustering in Companies or Battalions.

An

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In Charleston the Muster Rolls amount to about 1500. and tho<sup>r</sup> they are in general an unruly and undisciplined Body there are three Companies well disciplined, one of Artillery about seventy effectives who were instructed by an Officer and a Party of the Royal Artillery sent hither on purpose by General Amherst in 1760. This Company have received their Instructions by a continual exercise, and are very expert in quick firing of Cannon and Artillery service. A Company of Volunteer Grenadiers about eighty, and one of light Infantry about seventy men who go thro<sup>r</sup> their manual exercises very well. Some other parts of the Province are now beginning to form Companies of light Infantry also. The uniform of dressing incites the young men to enlist, and after their exercise they go to the Tavern, and there indulge in social joys and doubtless mix Politicks in their wine, and pride themselves in dressing and thinking in uniform.

The Packet was to have sailed yesterday, but I thought it necessary to detain her  
one

one day, that I might inform your Lordship of  
these proceedings.

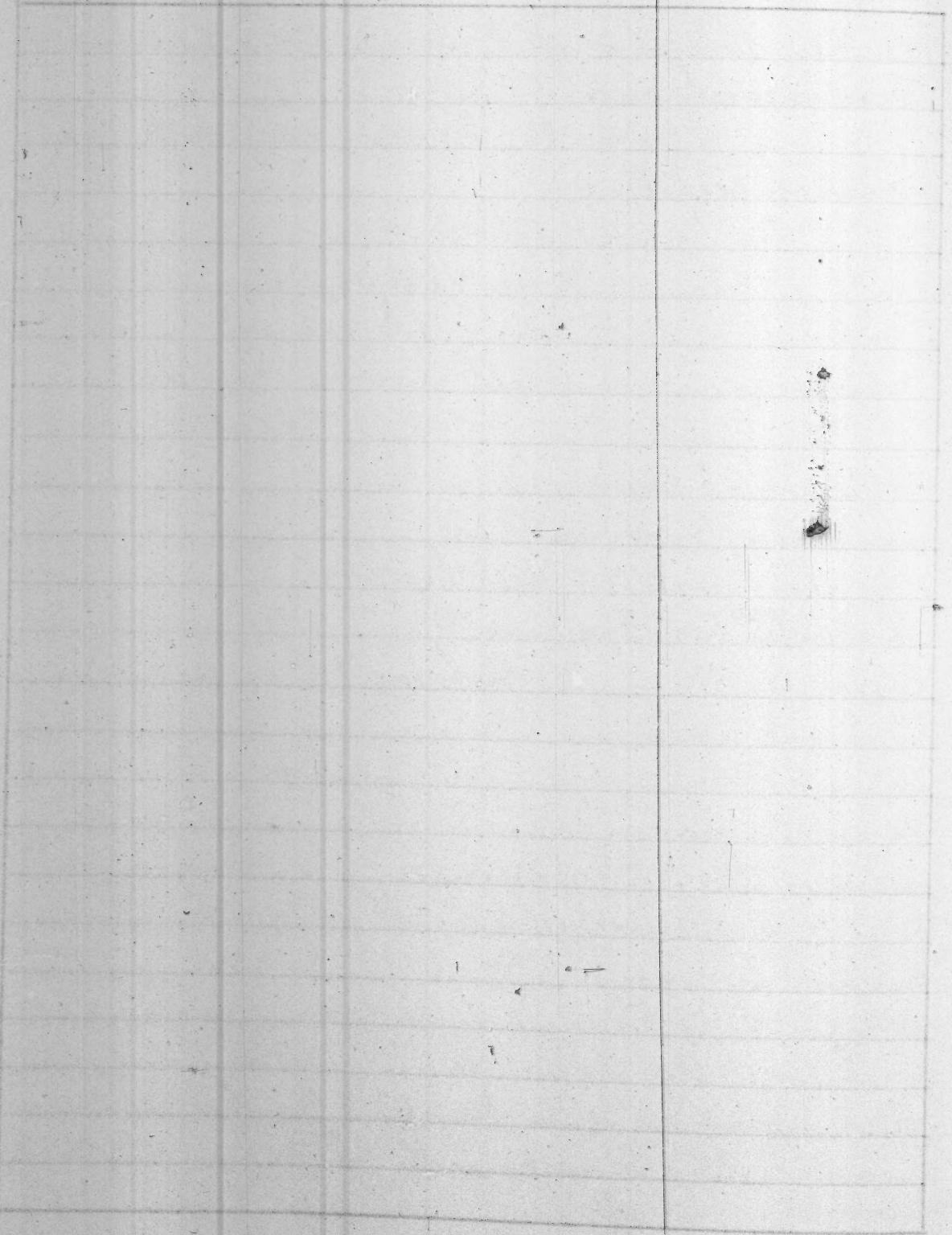
I have the Honor to be with the  
greatest respect

My Lord  
Your Lordship's  
Most obedient and  
Most humble Servant  
W<sup>m</sup> Bull

To the right Honorable  
The Earl of Dartmouth his  
Majesty's Principal Secretary  
of State for America

Whitehall

(Endorsed)  
Received 16<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup>



B. R. & C. America & W Indies Vol. 229.  
In Lieut: Gov<sup>t</sup> Bull's (4) of 3<sup>rd</sup> August 1775.

South Carolina

In the Common House of Assembly

Tuesday the 2<sup>d</sup> day of August 1775.

The House met agreeable to His Honor the Lieut  
Governor's Prorogation.

Ordered, that Mr Heyward and Mr Cattell  
do wait on the Lieut Governor and acquaint  
his Honor that the House has met.

And the said Gentlemen being return-  
ed, Mr Heyward reported to the House that Mr  
Cattell and himself had waited on the Lieut  
Governor with the Message they had in charge,  
and that his Honor was pleased to say he would  
be in the Council Chamber immediately when  
he would send a message to this House.

Col<sup>t</sup> Powell acquainted the House that  
during the recess of this House (vizt) on the  
6<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> days of July last at a General  
Meeting of the Inhabitants of this Colony, they  
having under consideration the Acts of Parlia-  
ment lately passed, with regard to the Port  
of

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of Boston and Colony of Massachusetts Bay,  
as well as other American Grievances, had  
nominated and appointed the Honorable Henry  
Middleton, John Rutledge, Thomas Lynch,  
Christopher Gadsden and Edward Rutledge Esq.  
Deputies on the part and behalf of this Colony  
to meet the Deputies of the other Colonies of  
North America in general Congress the first  
Monday in September next at Philadelphia  
or at any other Time or Place that may be  
generally agreed on, there to consider the  
Acts lately passed, and Bills depending in  
Parliament with regard to the Port of Boston  
and Colony of Massachusetts Bay; which Acts  
and Bills in the Precedent and Consequences  
affect the whole Continent of America. Also  
the Grievances under which America labours  
by reason of the several Acts of Parliament  
that impose Taxes or Duties for raising a  
Revenue, and lay unnecessary restraints and  
burdens on Trade. And of the Statutes, Pa-  
rliamentary Acts and Royal Instructions which  
make an invidious distinction between his  
Majesty's subjects in Great Britain and  
America.

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America. With full Power and Authority to  
concur, agree to and effectually prosecute such  
legal Measures as in the opinion of the said  
Deputies, and of the Deputies so to be assem-  
bled shall be most likely to obtain a repeal  
of the said Acts and a redress of those Grievances.  
And thereupon Moved, that this House do  
resolve to recognize, ratify and confirm the  
said appointment of the Deputies for the Purposes  
aforeward, And that this House do also resolve  
to provide a sum not exceeding one thousand  
five hundred Pounds Sterling to defray the  
expence which the said Deputies will be at in  
the said service.

Resolved (nemine contradicente) that this  
House do recognize, ratify and confirm the  
appointment of the said Deputies for the Purposes  
mentioned in the said Motion.

Resolved (nem: eon:) that this House  
will make provision to pay to any Person  
or Persons who will advance to the said  
Henry Middleton, John Rutledge, Thomas Lynch  
Christopher Gadsden and Edward Rutledge Esq:  
the sum of one thousand five hundred pounds  
sterling.

sterling (or the purposes aforesaid) together with full Interest from the Day the said one thousand five hundred Pounds Sterling shall be advanced until it be repaid to the Person or Persons advancing the same.

Ordered that a Message be prepared to be sent to the Lt Governor, to acquaint His Honor that this House is informed that many of the Poor Settlers on the back parts of this Colony, are unprovided with Arms, and Ammunition, and as the Indian Affairs seem very precarious at this juncture, it is necessary that those Poor People should be provided with Arms & Ammunition to defend themselves against those People, in case of a rupture with them. And to desire that his Honor will be pleased to order a proper quantity of Arms and Ammunition to be distributed to such of them as may be thought to stand most in need of such assistance.

And accordingly the following message was prepared; which being read to the House, it was agreed to (vizt)

May it please your Honor

This House considering the  
precarious

precarious situation of this Colony in regard to Indian Affairs, and the necessity there may be for the inhabitants of the back parts to arm themselves for their protection and defence against that cruel People in case of a rupture with them, and being informed that many of the Poor Settlers are unprovided with Arms & Ammunition, do desire your Honor will be pleased to order a proper quantity of Arms and Ammunition to be distributed to such persons as may be thought to stand most in need of such assistance; such Arms and Ammunition to be purchased by the Commissary General, and that this House will make Provision to pay the expence of the same.

By order of the House  
August 5<sup>th</sup> 1774. Pauline Johnson Speaker

Ordered, That Mr Bee and Capt Scott do wait on his Honor the St. Governor with the said Message.

A Message from the St. Governor by the Master in Chancery (ciz.)

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Mr. Speaker.

His Honor the Lt: Governor is now  
in the Council Chamber, where he requires the  
immediate attendance of this House.

And accordingly Mr. Speaker with the House  
went to attend the Lt: Governor in the Council  
Chamber, where His Honor was pleased to pro-  
rogate the General Assembly to Tuesday the ninth  
day of September next.

A true copy.

Tho: Farr jun: Clerk.

B.P.R.C. America & N. Indies Vol. 229.

15 Oct.

Whitehall 5<sup>th</sup> October 1770

St. George's Hall

Sir,

I have received your Dispatches  
1<sup>st</sup> y<sup>r</sup>. y<sup>o</sup>. y<sup>3</sup>. y<sup>4</sup>. and have laid them before the  
King.

The present state of Affairs in North  
America makes it essentially necessary that  
His Majesty should be regularly and fully in-  
formed of every occurrence that happens, and  
therefore you will omit no opportunity of  
writing to me.

It is a very sensible concern to me  
that His Majesty's Subjects in South Carolina  
should have been induced to concur with  
those of other Colonies, in steps that must be con-  
sidered as highly undarrantable and illegal.  
From the representation you make of the  
temper and disposition of the People in general,  
I fear that the Deputies from South Carolina  
will carry with them to the Congress those  
Peculiarments and that Prejudice that are not  
likely

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likely to give Birth to moderate & conciliatory propositions.

Hating nothing in command from His Majesty to signify to you, I have only to assure you that I am &c.<sup>a</sup>

Dartmouth.

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B. P. B. O. America & N. India. Vol. 229.  
No. 75.

Charles Town August 30<sup>th</sup> 1774.

My Lord,

In obedience to your Lordship's commands relative to the papers put into your Lordship's hands by Baron Bloenleben concerning the Baron de Beaumain, I have carefully perused them, and used my utmost diligence to obtain the information, which I have now the honor to report to your Lordship.

That your Lordship might have the clearer view, I thought it proper to introduce it with a short recapitulation of the Baron de Beaumain's memorial, which states that his deceased Uncle Hector Berenger de Beaumain having appointed Mr. Rhind his executor for South Carolina, and Mr. Schutz for London, and the Memorialist his nephew universal heir, died here possessed of two tracts of land in this Province: That the Memorialist had signified his consent to sell them (ent under power to Mr. Peter Simond in London with necessary powers to Mr. Rhind) free from all expence and risque.

to sue by Claim or others for the sum of £500. ster-  
ling which Mr Rutledge a Lawyer of this Province  
had offered, and the money was to be paid eight  
months after the sale in London, but that the  
Memorialist had received no part of the Payment,  
whatever steps he had taken with Mr Simonds,  
whom he calls his Attorney in London, or with  
Mr Rhind whom he calls his Attorney in South  
Carolina. That as Mr Rutledge bought the land  
in the year 1770. the Interest arising thereon  
to the present time would amount to £552.  
sterling.

That Mr McStay of Purrysburg in  
this Province was indebted by Bond to the Baron's  
uncle at his death £3808. Carolina Currency,  
near £550 sterling with Interest thereon, of  
which by Mr Simonds' letters he had reason  
to expect payment, but after several years ex-  
pired Mr Simonds changes his tone, and tells  
him that Mr McStay is a ruined man. The  
Baron after expressing his confidence in the  
King's justice to strangers as well as his own  
subjects prays that Mr Rhind Executor to his  
deceased uncle may be ordered to render him  
an

an account of his executors transactions, which he has never yet done, nor even honoured him with a letter, altho' the Baron had often addressed letters to Mr Rhind by way of Mr Simond in London.

That Mr Rhind should be directed to prosecute Mr McStay with regard, if necessary, to recover the debt due to Mr de Beauvain's Estate. And that Mr Rhind should oblige Mr Rutledge to pay the purchase money for the two Tracts of Land with Interest from the 1<sup>st</sup> January 1771 on a supposition that Mr Rutledge had received titles and taken possession of or benefits from the use of those lands.

In answer to these charges I have the honour to report to your Lordship, that Mr Rhind assures me, and from his general character, I have reason to believe him, that he never received any powers appointing him an Attorney to, nor even a letter from the Baron de Beauvain, wherefore the letters and powers said to have been sent must have miscarried somewhere. That Mr Rhind had sent Mr Simond in London, the intimate friend and Legatee

Legatee of the Testator, a particular account of his transactions as Executor, but as it had never reached the Baron, he should send over another full account thereof.

With regard to the delay complained of concerning Mr<sup>r</sup> McGray's debt, Mr<sup>r</sup> Rhind says that the Testator during his sickness a few weeks before his death, expressed his wish to Mr<sup>r</sup> Rhind that his Executors should not press too hard upon Mr<sup>r</sup> McGray (who had married Mr<sup>r</sup> Linoud's sister) for the debt due to his Estate; this I also readily believe from the great humanity of the deceased to all men in distress, and in particular to the sister of his most intimate friend, Mr<sup>r</sup> Linoud. Mr<sup>r</sup> Rhind accordingly as soon as he had secured the debt by having bound the property of Mr<sup>r</sup> McGray by obtaining a judgment in a Court of Law, stopped further proceedings, as an hasty sale of the Lands so bound would be great detriment to Mr<sup>r</sup> McGray: but as the universal heir was urgent to receive the money, he thought it no longer in his power to continue the indulgence hitherto shown; and that, immediately

immediately upon my first discourseing with him upon this subject, he had sent an express to Georgia, where Mr. McStay has constantly resided above ten years past, to acquaint him that there was now an absolute necessity of selling his Lands to pay off his bond, unless Mr. McStay could give security to pay it by the 1<sup>st</sup> of January next. The answer is expected daily.

Concerning the sale of the two tracts of Land I am to report to your Lordship that Mr. Rhind had wrote to Mr. Vincent stating some difficulties attending them, that Mr. McStay had set up a claim to them, and that Mr. Rhind had also mentioned to Mr. Vincent the offer made by Mr. Rutledge to purchase them from the Baron at £500. Sterling, under the incumbrance of all expence and trouble in defending the titles, but that he Mr. Rhind had never received an answer thereto, in which situation the matter rested till this time, that Mr. Rutledge consequently could have no titles from him, and to the best of his knowledge and belief Mr. Rutledge had never been in possession of, or received any benefit from the Lands  
for

for which Mr Rhind had constantly paid the  
Sages.

Upon mentioning to Mr Rutledge (a  
gentleman of the first eminence in his pro-  
fession, and of a good estate) the Baron's  
complaint relative to him, He informs me  
that the fact is, Mr Rhind never received any  
Letters or Powers from the Baron as are said to  
have been sent, and that Mr Rutledge never  
took possession of the Land, nor knew till now  
that the Baron had agreed to the Sale, how-  
ever being now informed that, he does agree,  
in order that no time may be lost in bring-  
ing the matter to a conclusion Mr Rutledge  
has sent a draught of Siles translated into  
French, to be executed by the Baron de Beau-  
vais, and has given directions in London to  
pay the purchase money to the Baron's attorney  
there on receiving Siles properly executed. I have  
taken the liberty of inclosing under your Lord-  
ship's cover in one envelope, Mr Rutledge's Pa-  
per and Mr Rhind's account of his Executive  
Transactions, addressed to the Baron de Beauvais  
to be forwarded by the Baron Alvensleben, or  
in

in such other manner as your Lordship shall think proper, as the safest conveyance to prevent future miscarriage of Letters which may give cause to real and suspicion of illusory bilay

As his Majesty has been pleased to interpose His Royal Commands and good offices in favour of the Baron de Beauvain, your Lordship will permit me to mention some difficulty which may still arise to the Baron, by the knowledge whereof he may anticipate any delays even when his Affairs are finally settled here when the Balance due to him shall be collected and lodged in Mr Rhind's hands, it will be difficult to remit it, in Sterling to London, as gold & Bills of Exchange are very scarce at present here, The Baron will find it expedient to get some Gentleman in London, who has commercial concerns in this Province to point out a mode by which it may be remitted. It would also be necessary in case the Baron should be dissatisfied with any articles in Mr Rhind's account, that he should appoint some Person in this Province, who may call the Executor to account before the Ordinary, and both Parties be

be heard before a competent judge. For, Mr. Rhind never has been, nor in this case can he be the Baron's Attorney. The Executor also has a right to receive a full discharge from the Universal Heir upon paying the Balance to him.

I beg your Lordship to be assured, that in the mean time, I shall give every aid in my power to promote the Baron's interest here.

I have thus endeavoured to lay before your Lordship the fullest state of the Baron de Beauvais's affairs in this Province, with all the dispatch and precision which such matters will allow; I hope it will prove satisfactory to the Baron, and clear the persons concerned on this side the Atlantic from any affected delay in rendering him his due.

All which is humbly submitted by  
My Lord, Your Lordship's  
Most Obedt & Most humble Servt  
J<sup>m</sup> Bull.

The right honourable  
the Earl of Dartmouth (Rec'd 11<sup>th</sup> October)  
his Majesty's Principal Secretary  
of State for America at  
Whitehall

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B.P.B.C. America & N. Indies Vol. 229

N<sup>o</sup>. 76.

Charles Town August 30<sup>th</sup> 1774

My Lord,

I am honoured with your Lordship's circular letter relative to the Indian Trade, to which I shall pay due obedience, and with your Lordship's letter N<sup>o</sup>. 14.

I beg your Lordship's permission to embrace this opportunity of expressing the happiness I feel in your Lordship's approbation of the punctuality of my correspondence and the attention I have shewn since the administration of this government has been in my hands.

It was my duty, and it has been always my endeavour zealously tho' weakly exerted, to serve his Majesty and this Province, which I flatter myself will gain your Lordship's favourable acceptance of my assurance that I have the honour to be with the greatest respect

My Lord your Lordship's

To the R<sup>t</sup> Hon<sup>ble</sup>

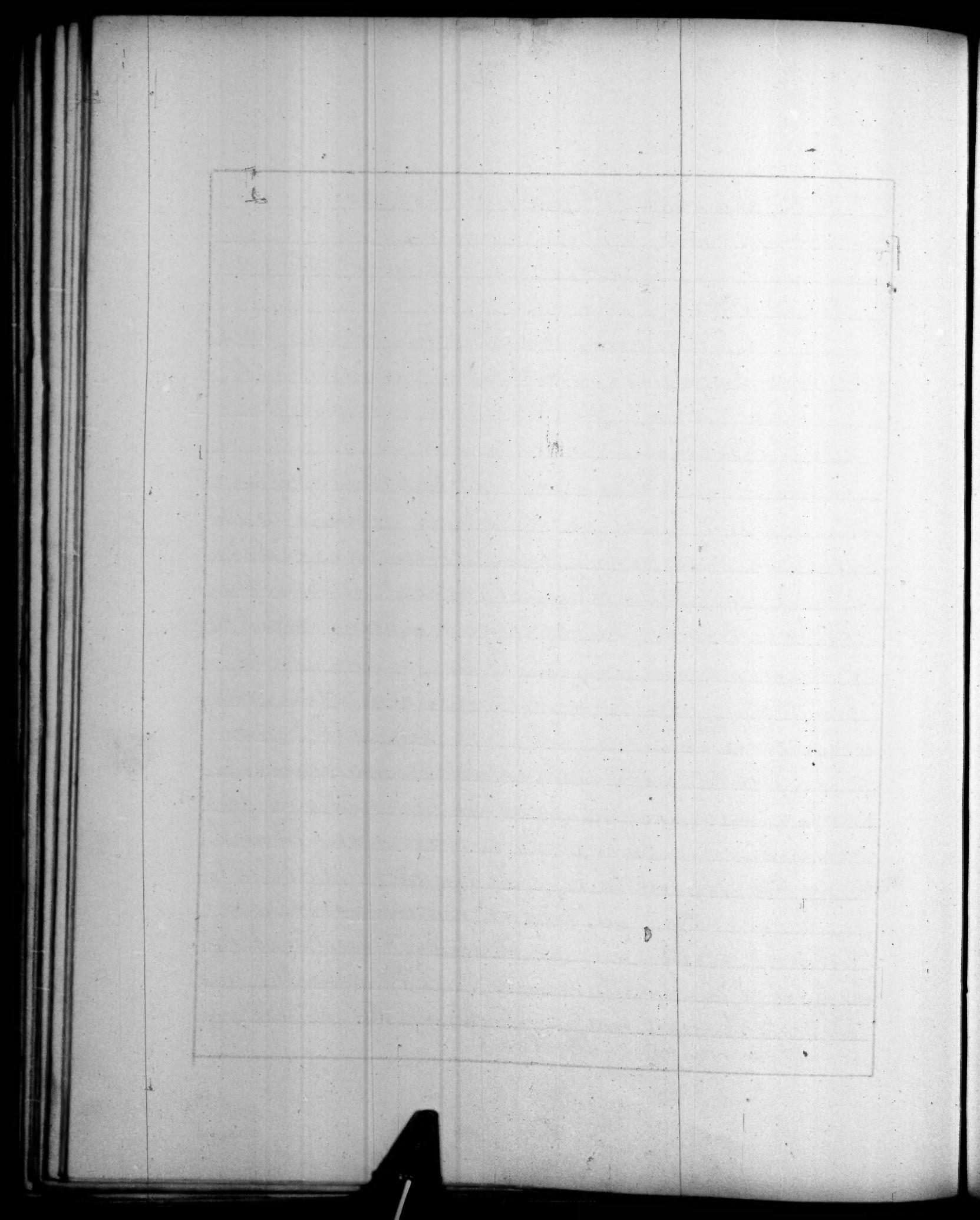
Most obedt<sup>r</sup> & most humble<sup>d</sup>

the Earl of Dartmouth

W<sup>m</sup> Bull

his Maj<sup>t</sup>y Principal Secretary of State  
for America at Whitehall.

(Rec'd 11<sup>th</sup> October)



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B P B C America & W Indies Vol 229.

No 77

Charleston August 31<sup>st</sup> 1774

My Lord,

Just as I finished my Dispatches  
to your Lordship yesterday a very extraordi-  
nary publication made its appearance here  
intitled "A Letter from Freeman of Truth"  
Carolina to the Deputies of North America, as-  
sembled in the High Court of Congress at Phila-  
delphia under Arms, may almost acknowledged  
to be written by William Henry Drayton Esq;  
a Member of His Majesty's Council for this  
Province.

Notwithstanding the voluminous Petitions  
which your Lordship will receive by this  
conveyance, I cannot forbear trespassing once  
more upon your Lordship's patience by  
transmitting a copy of this notable production.  
It is replete with sentiments so derogatory to  
the Royal Prerogative, and the Authority of  
Parliament, and the long established Constitution  
of Government in America that it cannot fail to  
excite indignation, while the futility, banality,  
and

and tritiness of arguments rare contempt. I should have thought such behaviour deserved an immediate removal from the Board of which he was a Member against which he cast such disgraceful concures, but more particularly for the disrespectful expressions against the authority of the King and the Parliament; but I decline taking that step, which will be a mortifying disappointment, as I am confident taking serious notice thereof would be the ready way to gain him the consequence in the eyes of the discontented, which he has been courting with unceasid diligence, and would in these unhappy times serve rather as an instance to prove their constant objection against the present Constitution of the Council, that their Members are on too precarious a situation to gain the confidence of the People, as they are removed at the arbitrary pleasure of a Governor, when any Member presumes to speak his mind with freedom. I have the honor to be with the greatest respect

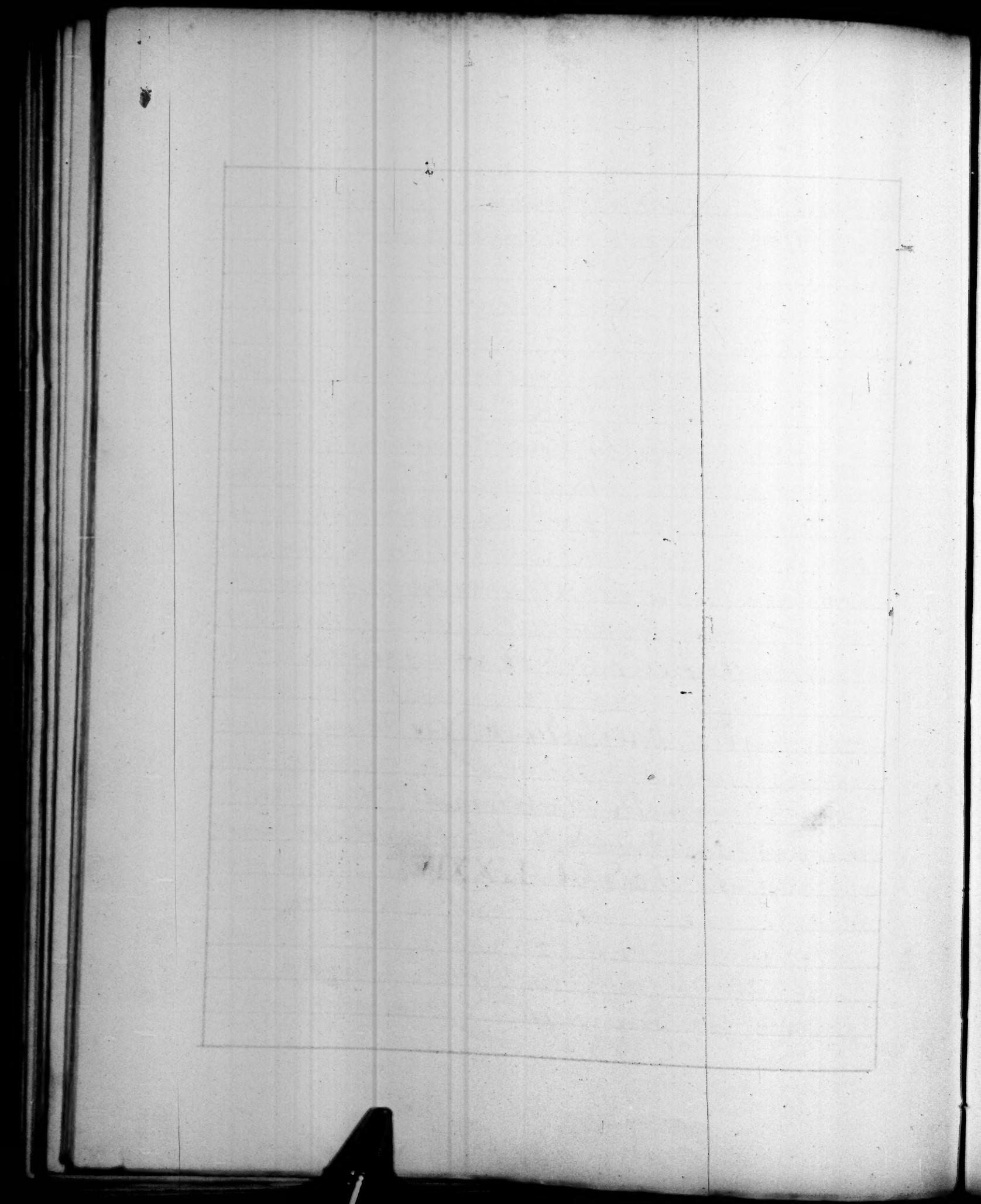
My Lord, your Lordship's  
To the Rt Hon<sup>le</sup> Most赤<sup>le</sup> & Most humble Servt  
the Earl of Dartmouth  
4e. 7e. (Received 1<sup>st</sup> October)

W<sup>m</sup> Bull.

B.P.R.O. America & West Indies Vol 229.  
In Lt. Govt. Bull. of 31<sup>st</sup> August 1774.

A  
Letter from Freeman  
of  
South-Carolina  
to the  
Deputies  
of  
North America  
assembled in  
the High Court of Congress  
at  
Philadelphia

South-Carolina  
Charles Towns Printed by Peter Timothy  
M.DCC.LXXIV.



B. P. B. C. America & N. Indies Vol. 229.  
In S<sup>t</sup> Geo<sup>r</sup>e Bull<sup>s</sup> of 31<sup>st</sup> August 1774.

Charles Town, South Carolina  
August 30<sup>th</sup> 1774.

My Lord,

Altho' I have not the honor to be personally known to your Lordship, yet as my name has more than once fallen under your Lordship's notice, I am in a degree entitled to address you, My Lord, without the formal introduction of a friend. I have the honor to present myself, My Lord, with the most profound respect.

At this crisis of American Affairs, with the best intentions for his Majesty's real service, I have addressed a Letter, signed by me, to the American Congress. I have the honor to present your Lordship with a copy of it, and perhaps it contains the first arrangement of American claims of right which has reached your hands. I have presented a copy to My Lord North, and I present this to your Lordship as the Minister for the American Department.

My

My Lord I acquired my seat in Council, as a reward  
for a Precettion at My Lord Hillsborough ex-  
presses in his letter to me in Febry 1771 for my  
steady adherence to the true principles of the Con-  
stitution, and zealous support of the King's Gov-  
ernment. In effect, I acquired this seat, by the  
loyal sacrifice of a part of my fortune, and I  
am content to lose it by the same steady ad-  
herence to the true principles of the Constitution.  
And, I might expect, that my letter signed by  
man, might induce a letter of suspension, but  
that I have too high an idea of the Policy of Ad-  
ministration. Believe me, My Lord, that I am  
justly sensible of the rank your Lordship holds  
in the great world; and that I do now, and  
shall always, address myself to your Lordship,  
with that respect which is justly due to your  
elevated station.

I have the honor to be, My Lord!

Your Lordship's most obedient  
and most humble servant

Will. Henry Drayton

(Received 11<sup>th</sup> October)

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B.P.B.C. America & W. Indies Vol. 229.  
No. 78.

Charleston October 12<sup>th</sup> 1774.

My Lord,

I have the honor to acquaint your Lordship that, two days ago, I received a letter from Mr. Stuart his Majesty's Superintendent of Indian Affairs at Savannah, which informs me that a considerable number of Upper and Lower Creek Indians were expected there in a few days in order to make such satisfaction for the Murders committed last Winter in Georgia as will put an end to the differences between his Majesty's Subjects & those Indians, whereupon the Trade will be opened with them as usual. I thought proper to mention this to your Lordship in general Terms, as this Packet will sail before it can possibly be complicated.

With regard to the general disposition of the People in relation to the Grand American Disputes, nothing new hath arisen lately in this Province; Peoples eyes are turned with great attention to New England

New England and waiting the result of the  
deliberation of the Congress at Philadelphia.

I expect the arrival of Lord William  
Campbell now, every day, and private letters  
from London give very sanguine hopes that  
his Lordship will bring such Instructions over  
with him, that the Assembly of this Province  
will proceed upon publick business as formerly  
I have the honour to be with the greatest respect

My Lord

Your Lordship's  
Most obedient and  
Most humble servant  
Wm Bull.

To the right honorable  
the Earl of Dartmouth  
his Majestys Principal Secretary  
of State for America at  
Whitehall.

(Received 5<sup>th</sup> December)

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B. B. R. B. South Carolina Vol 30. p. 145.

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To the Right's most Excellent Majesty

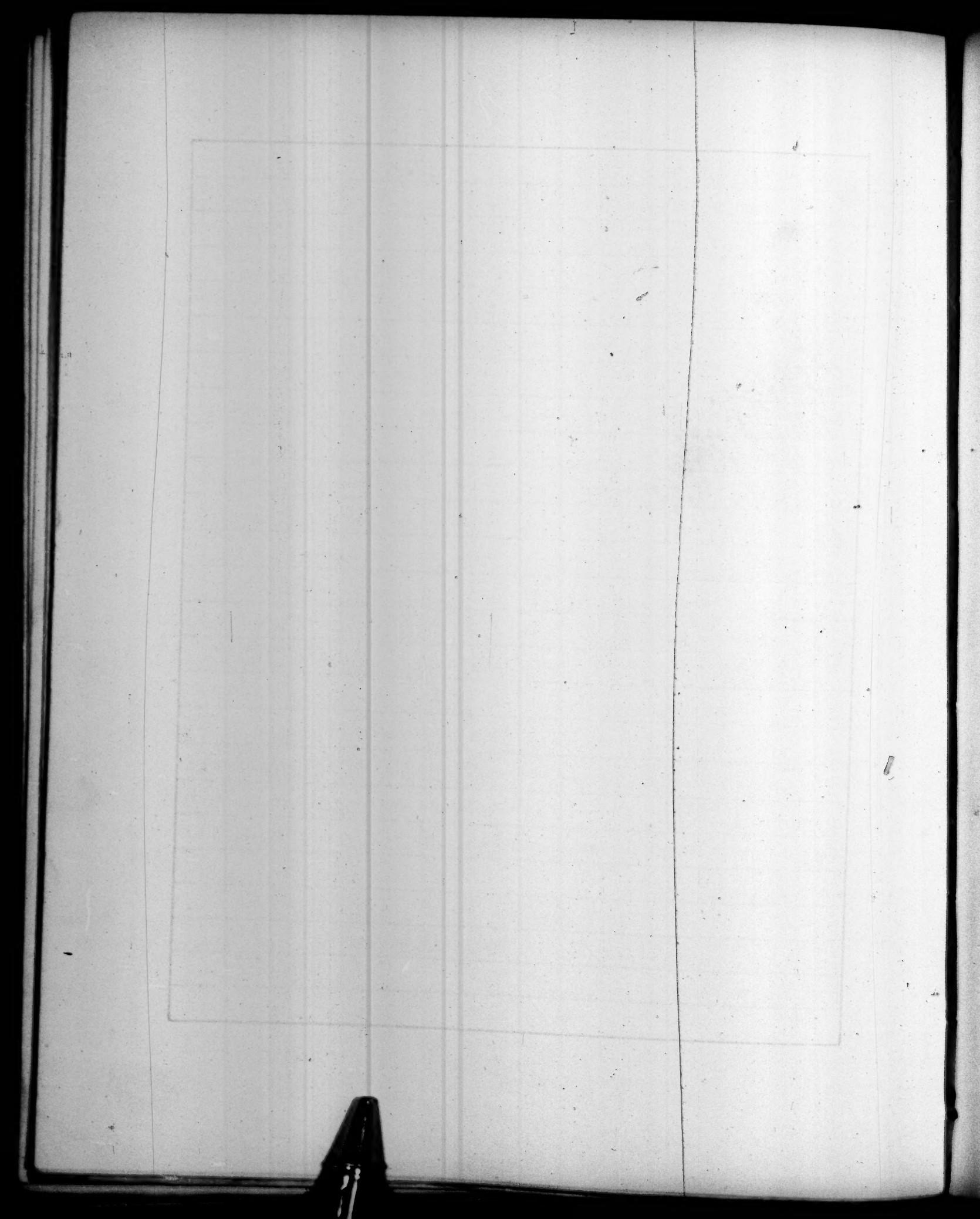
25<sup>th</sup> October 1774.

May it please Your Majesty,

There being but one person  
now appointed by Your Majesty to be of Your  
Majesty's Council in the Province of South Carolina  
and William Frey Esq; having been recommended  
to the same as a person every way qualified to  
serve Your Majesty in that Station. We beg  
leave humbly to propose to Your Majesty that  
he may be appointed of Your Majesty's said  
Council.

Which is most humbly submitted

Dartmouth  
Barber Parcayne  
Robert Spencer  
C. F. Scoville



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B.P.R.O. America & N. Indies Vol 229.

No. 16.

Whitchall Nov<sup>r</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> 1774.

Lient. Gen<sup>r</sup>. Bull

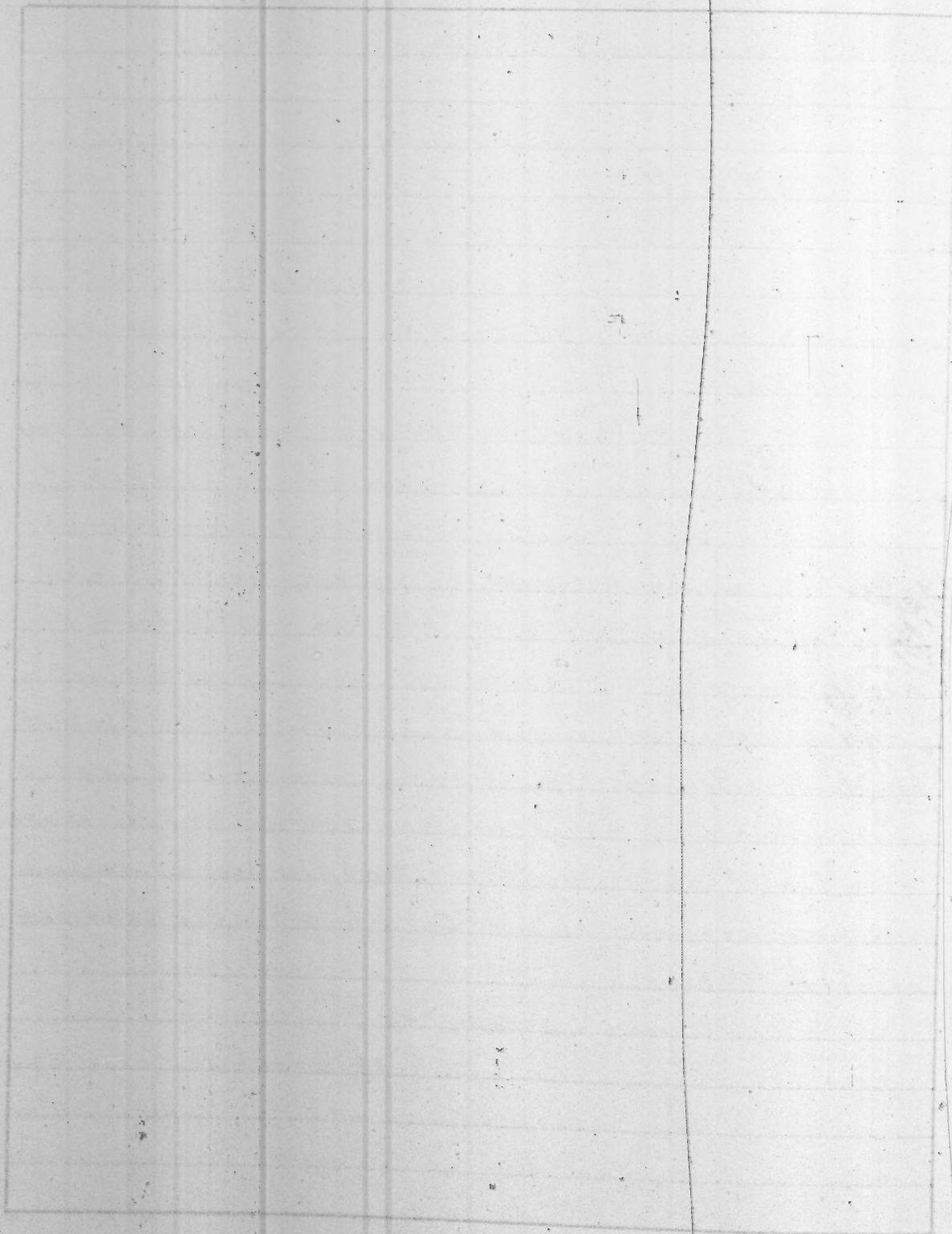
Sir,

I have received your letters  
Numbered 75 76 & 77 and have laid them before  
the King.

His Majesty very much approves  
your attention to the case of the Baron de  
Kéawain and I have only to recommend to  
you the continuance of your zealous en-  
deavours to assist him in the settlement of  
his affairs.

Mr Drayton's Pamphlet which I have  
received from himself is as you observe a very  
extraordinary performance, but it remains for  
consideration hereafter what notice it may be  
proper to take of such conduct in a servant  
of the Crown.

I am &c<sup>r</sup>  
Dartmouth.



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B.P.R.O. America & N. Indies. Vol. 229.

N<sup>o</sup> 79.

25  
Charleston November 23. 1772.

My Lord,

I have the honor to represent to your Lordship that at the Assizes held on the 5<sup>th</sup> inst at Cambden in this Province Joel Morely son was convicted of murder. The Judge before whom he was tried reported the circumstances of his case to me, with his recommendation of Morely to the Royal Mercy. The murder was committed in the execution of a warrant to apprehend the deceased, a notorious horse thief, by giving a wound of which he died in a few days. The malice, which in the eye of the law constituted the offence to be murder, was prov'd, tho' some doubts of the credibility of the witness were entertained, but appeared by evidence to have arisen only from the deceased having induced Morely's son from his father and led him into a vicious course of life; and that upon all other accounts Morely bore a very fair character as an honest and orderly man. I have therefore reprieved him to the first day of May when

When it is considered in addition to the foregoing circumstances that if a rigid execution of the law should take place in this instance, it would discourage the Officers of Justice from venturing their lives twice in apprehending a desperate villain who stands upon his defence, by the resistance of the criminal and by the sentence of law, which caution on the part of the peace Officer would embolden the resistance, I presume to recommend Morley as a proper object of the Royal Mercy, and the more especially as at the same time a man convicted of murder attended with various aggravating circumstances was executed, which will exhibit a sufficient example to deter others from committing so heinous a crime.

Without giving your Lordship the trouble of another letter, upon the result of the late Congress at Philadelphia, which doubtless hath long since reached your Lordships hands, I beg leave only to add that the disposition of this Province in their political dissents remains the same; that the People of the Province are in the beginning of next January again to chuse Deputies to repair to the Philadelphia Congress

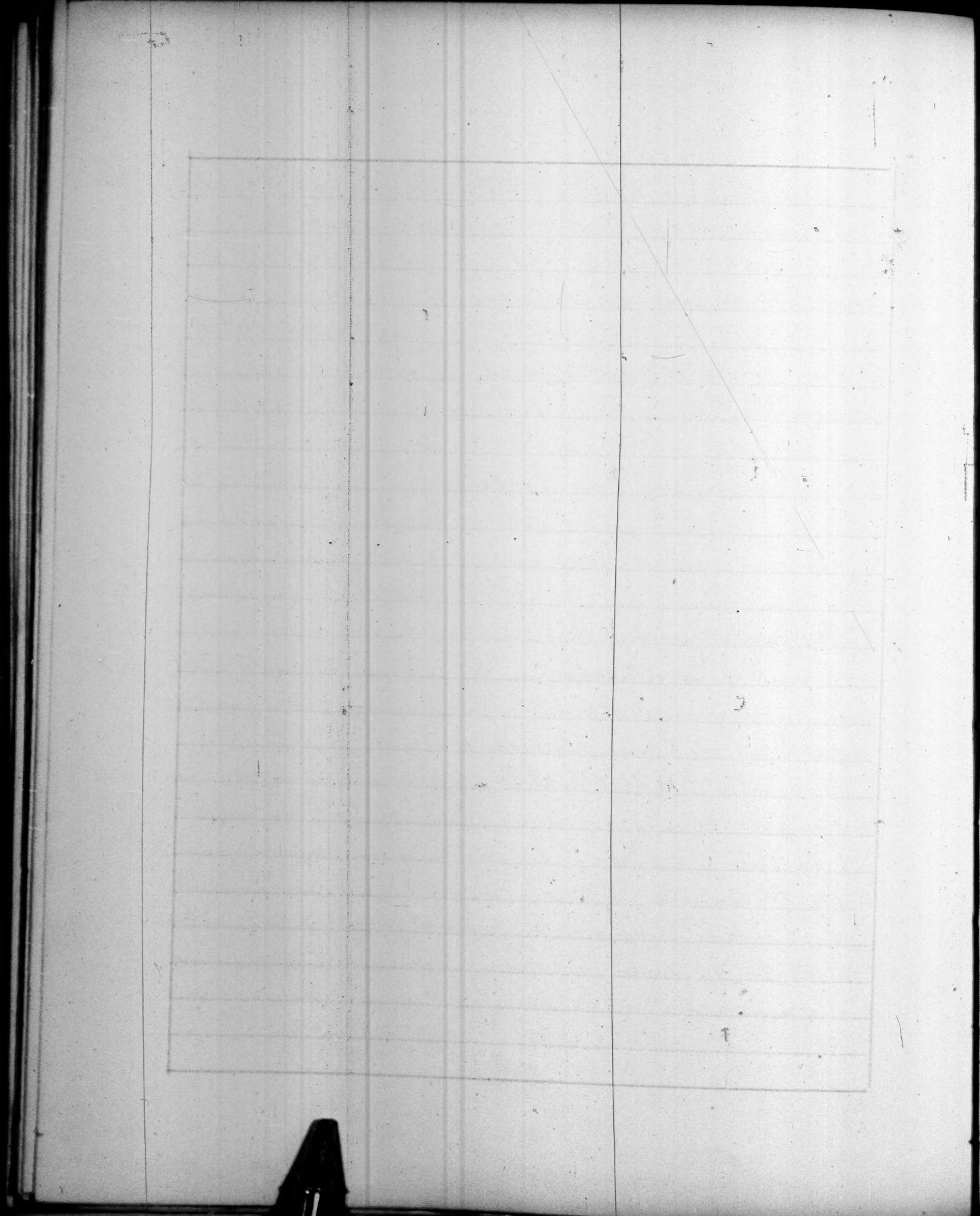
Congress by the tenth of May, and that I have  
further prorogued the General Assembly to the  
24<sup>th</sup> day of January before which time we ex-  
pect to receive some accounts of the Measures  
that shall be adopted by the new Parliament re-  
lative to American Affairs.

I have the honor to be with the greatest respect

My Lord  
Your Lordship's  
Most obedient and  
Most humble servant  
J<sup>r</sup>n<sup>t</sup> Bull.

To the right honourable  
the Earl of Dartmouth  
his Majesty's Principal  
Secretary of State for America  
at Whitehall

(Received 16<sup>th</sup> January 1775.)



B.P.B.C. America & N. Indies. Vol. 229.

No. 17

Whitehall 10<sup>th</sup> Decr<sup>r</sup> 1770

Sent Goe<sup>r</sup> Bull

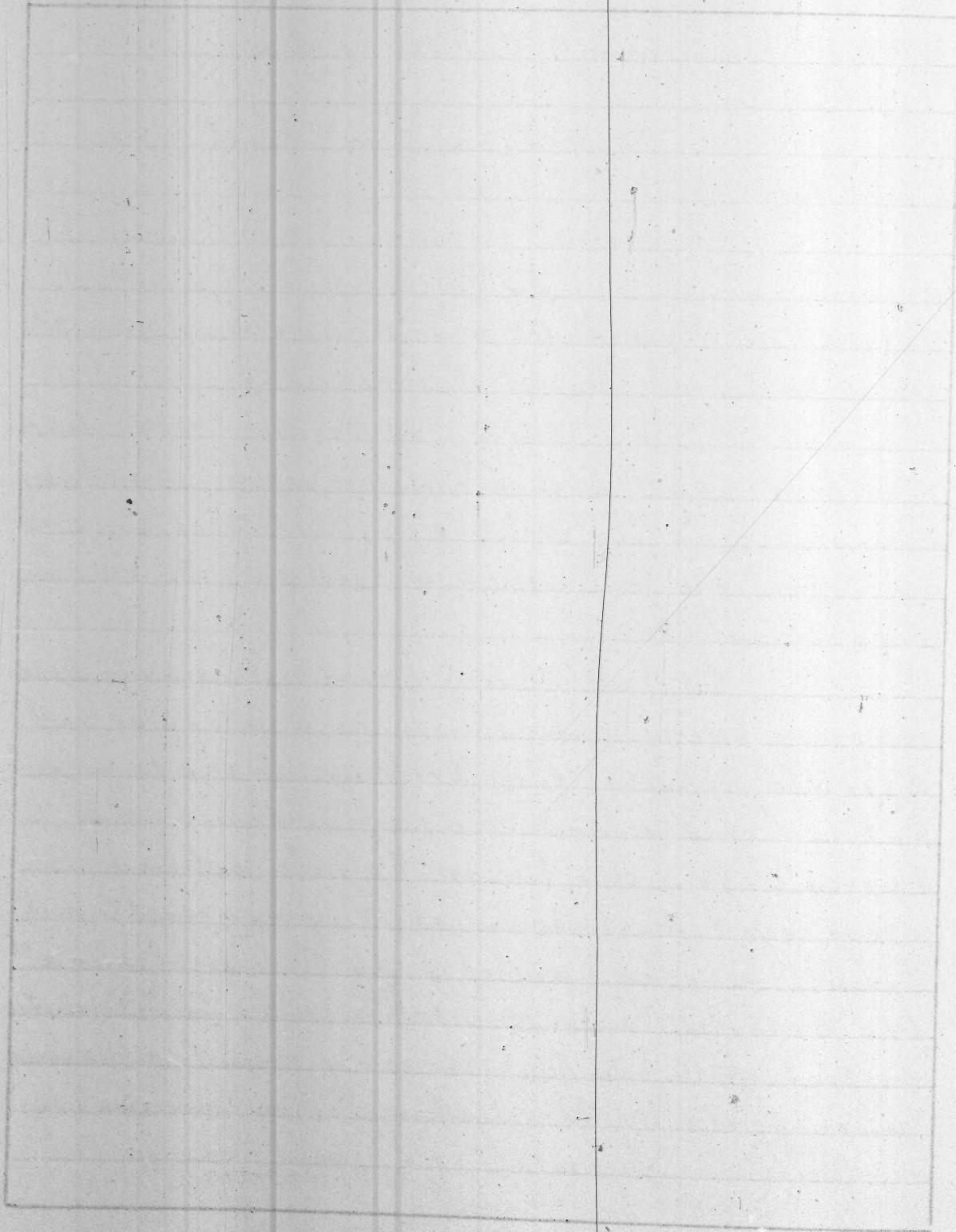
Sir,

By the Eagle Packet which arrived at Falmouth a few days ago, I received your letter of the 12<sup>th</sup> October 1778.

An Accommodation with the Treas<sup>r</sup> was object of great importance to all the Southern Colonies, and it has given his Majesty great satisfaction to find it is likely to be soon accomplished.

Lord William Campbell is still here having been detained on account of some private affairs of importance to his family, but as I understand those affairs are now brought to a conclusion I shall not fail to press his departure as speedily as possible, and I shall be very happy if the instructions w<sup>ch</sup> his Lordship has received relative to the matter in dispute with the Assembly may lay the foundation for a Restoration of Public Tranquillity.

I am & c<sup>a</sup> Dartmouth



B.R.B.O. America & N. Indies. Vol 229.

£. 80.

Charleston December 19<sup>th</sup> 1774.

My Lord,

On the 2<sup>d</sup> instant I was honoured  
with your Lordship's letter cl<sup>r</sup> 15 to which I  
shall pay a punctual obedience, and on the 13<sup>th</sup>  
instant I had the honour of your Lordship's  
Circular Letter of the 19<sup>th</sup> of October with a copy  
of the King's Order in Council of the same date,  
and your Lordship's Circular Letter of the 2<sup>nd</sup>  
of November, and your Lordship's cl<sup>r</sup> 16 by the  
Packet in a quick passage of thirty five days.

Nothing new has occurred in this Province  
relative to the American discontent, nor do I  
expect any before the Meeting in next January  
of the Deputies from the several Parishes for the  
choosing Delegates to assist at the General Con-  
gress at Philadelphia in May next, when  
something may perhaps be produced either  
from some bold dissentient, or daring Dema-  
ogue with which I shall not fail to acquaint  
your Lordship if anything is of consequence  
enough to deserve your Lordship's notice.

Omitting

Omitting the Rice and other Articles of our Planting Interest, I take the liberty of laying before your Lordship the single branch of Indigo, which amounts this year to above a million pounds, worth here about £ 250,000 sterling, an article entirely beneficial to the British Trade, as being useful to the Woolen Manufacture at home, and the surplus sending the English Merchant instead of Gold to purchase much goods of Germany and the Eastern European countries.

I cannot but lament that so flourishing a branch of our prosperity should be interrupted by the unhappy disputes which at present subsist between the Mother Country and the Colonies.

I have the honour to be with the greatest respect

My Lord, your Lordship's  
most obedi. & most humble servt

Wm Bull.

To the right honourable  
the Earl of Dartmouth  
his Majesty's Principal Secretary  
of State for America at  
Whitehall

(Rec'd 27 Jan<sup>u</sup> 1775.)

B.P.R.Q. America & H. Indies. Vol. 229.

No 81.

Charlestown Decem<sup>r</sup> 19<sup>th</sup> 1774

My Lord,

As soon as Mr. Gregory produced to me  
his Majesty's Mandamus to appoint him an  
Assistant Judge, in the room of the late Mr.  
Justice Murray, I issued a Commission according-  
ly. But as Mr. Justice Drayton was already gone  
out of Town, upon the Northern circuit, before  
Mr. Gregory's arrival, and Mr. Justice Eastrell,  
appointed to the same circuit, being, through  
sickness, unable to proceed, all the business,  
as well on the Crown side as in the Common  
Plead, was necessarily to be performed by Mr.  
Drayton, Mr. Gregory, just come from Sea, and  
rather unprepared for a long land journey, thought  
it reasonable, and also to prevent any doubts with  
regard to Mr. Drayton's Powers or rights, to delay  
taking the oaths to qualify himself for the ex-  
ecution of his Office till Mr. Drayton returned,  
and I then issued a Supersedear to Mr. Drayton's  
Commission as an Assistant Judge.

I have the honour to be with the  
greatest

greatest respect

My Lord  
Your Lordship's  
Most obedient and  
most humble Servant  
W<sup>m</sup> Bull

To the right hon<sup>ble</sup>  
the Earl of Dartmouth  
his Majestys Principal Secretary  
of State for America at  
Whitehall.

(Received 27<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>ry</sup> 1775)

227 25

B.P.R.C. America & W. Indies. Vol. 229.  
In St. Govt. Bull. of the 19<sup>th</sup> Decr 1774 (A.D. 80)

Number 2023.

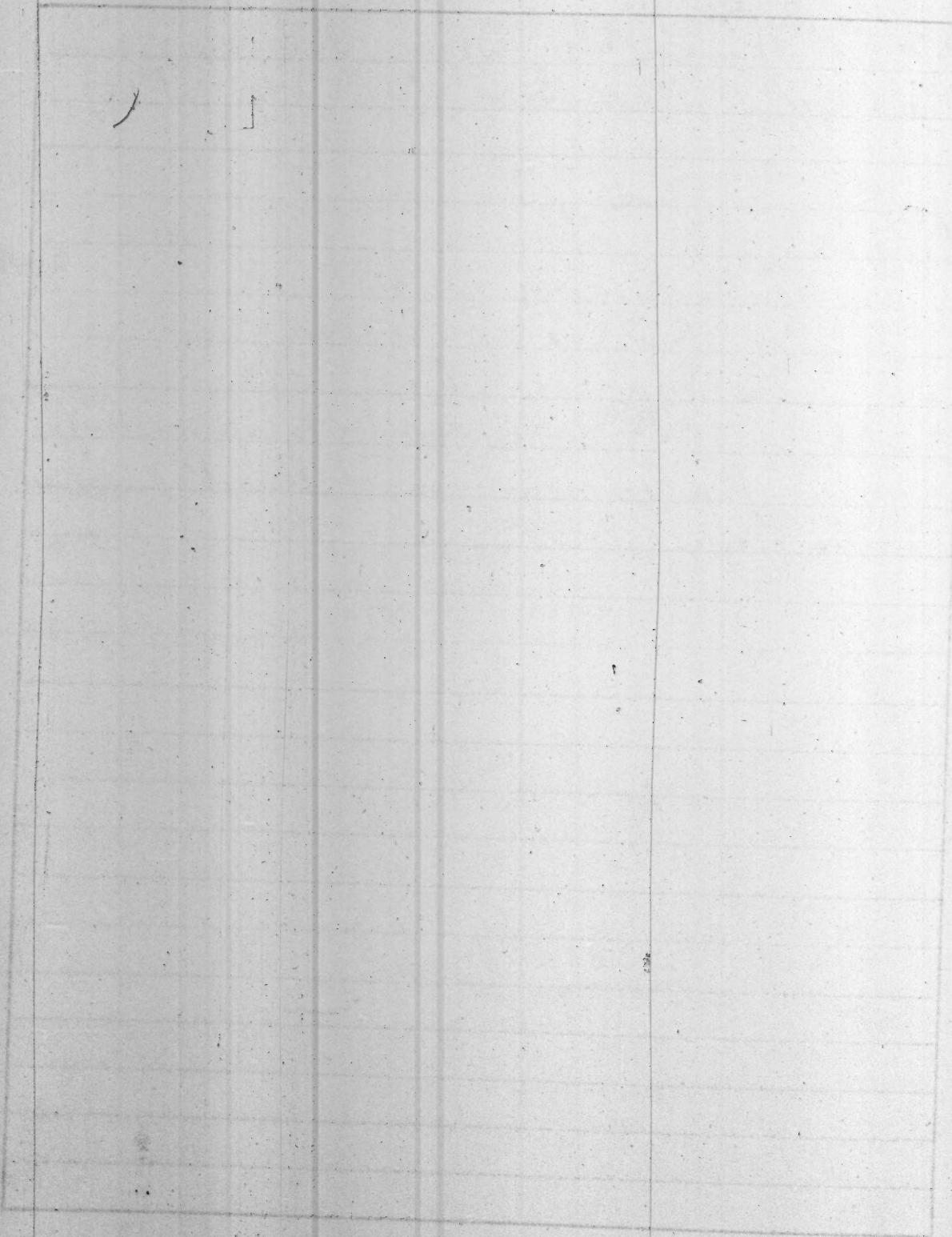
The

South-Carolina Gazette

Pro Patria, Pro Rege, Pro Lege

Monday, December 12<sup>th</sup> 1774.

Printed by Peter Timothy, Printer to the Honourable  
the Common House of Assembly  
Charles-Town.



B.P.R.B. South Carolina Vol 23 p. 60.

Charleston (Dec: 19<sup>th</sup> 1774).

My Lords,

In obedience to his Majestys commands I have the honour to lay before your Lordships the present state of his Majestys Council for this Province.

William Bull. Lieutenant Governor.  
Sir Gertrude Legge Bart Attorney General ~~and~~  
Absent in England with my Lord since  
July last -

Daniel Blake - Absent in England above  
2 years, I presume with the Kings service.

John Burn - Absent in England above 2  
years, I presume with the Kings service.

Thomas Shotton - Secretary -

Thomas Thos Gordon Chief Justice

Sits in the circuit called him near five weeks  
each, twice a year absence from Town.

William Henry Drayton

Bernard Elliott

Thomas Town - Receiver-general of His  
Majestys Quit Rents.

John Stuart - Superintendent of Indian Affairs  
extra

Extra Counsellor tho' his residence is in this Town, by his Office he is an Ambulatory-Counsellor.

I know of no other Counsellor for this Province. By this List it appears that two are wanting to compleat the usual number twelve. As these vacancies have not happened lately it is my duty to presume that according to His Majestys Recent Instruction to Lord Charles Mowbray, the names and character of persons fit to supply them have been already transmitted to your Lordships

I have the honor to be with the greatest respect,

My Lords

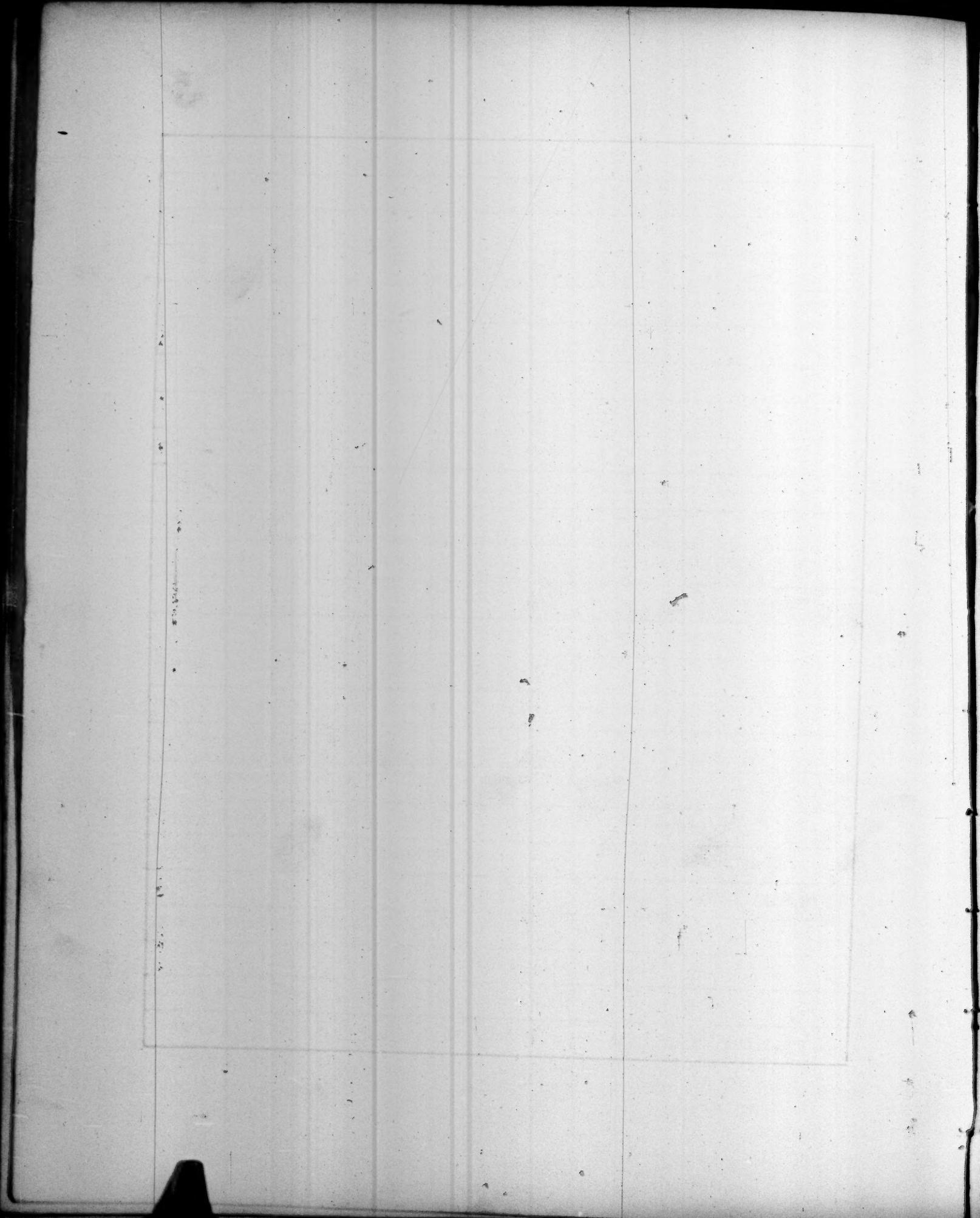
Your Lordships

Most obedient & most humble servant

W<sup>m</sup> Bull

Dear May 11<sup>th</sup> 1775.





B.P.R.C. America & W Indies Vol. 229

No. 82.

Charleston Dec<sup>r</sup> 19<sup>th</sup> 1774

My Lord,

In obedience to the King's command  
in consequence of his Majesty's Order in Council  
I shall use my endeavours to arrest, detain  
and secure any Gunpowder, Arms or Ammu-  
nition that may be imported into this Province  
contrary thereto, tho' in the present situation  
of America it is difficult to answer for the  
success of any endeavour against private  
smuggling or public opposition, for the same  
measures might probably be used to import  
such necessary articles as have been employ-  
ed to prohibit the sea. And notwithstanding  
the rigid resolution of Non Importation from  
Great Britain the necessity of supplying such  
urgent wants, we may be assured, will induce  
Merchants to attempt such methods of procure-  
ing them, and if others fail, Holland, Curasao  
or Stata have plenty.

It may not be improper to observe to  
your Lordship how this order will affect

this

the Province in a commercial light, how it does in a political one, is already better known to your Lordship. The Trade with the Indians can not be carried on without Gunpowder, Arms and Ammunition, as being the means of procuring Deer Skins, their staple, to barter for clothing and other goods. Any deficiency in these articles of their trade raises jealousy in the Indians of some unfavorable intentions against them, or that they are neglected and the hand of friendship withdrawn from them.

With regard to the internal Provincial use thereof, they suggest the idea of a counterbalance in the hands of the white men against the superiority of strength and numbers of the slaves. Ammunition is used against birds and animals that destroy the Rice and other grain of the country. I desire your Lordship will understand me rightly. I do not presume to stile these observations as arguments against the wisdom or expediency of his Majesty's order, but to shew the effect of its operation as an article for civil uses. What effect such wants joined to others of a Political nature, may produce,

if the prohibiting Order could be carried rigidly  
into execution, it is difficult to foresee.

I have the honor to be with the greatest  
respect, My Lord,

Your Lordship's  
Most obedient and  
Most humble Servt  
Wm Bull.

To the Rt Honble  
The Earl of Dartmouth  
his Majestys Principal Secretary  
of State for America at  
Whitehall

(Received 27<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>ry</sup> 1775.)